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ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION  
ON NORTH KOREA  
[A Translation]

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FOREWORD.

THIS REPORT [SUPERSEDES JPRS: 901-D, DATED 9 SEPTEMBER 1959.]

This publication is a translation of the economic (pages 102-157) and statistical (pages 175-212) sections of Choson Chungang Nyongam 1958.

For both the textual and tabular portions of this translation the following are to be noted:

The Korean term "kuyok" refers to an administrative unit (comparable to a borough) that exists only in P'yongyang. Administratively, the "kuyok" is considered in North Korea to be on the level of the "kun" or county. Similarly, the cities of P'yongyang and Kaesong are both considered to be on the provincial level. (Choson Chungang Nyongam 1958, p 213)

Kaesong includes the city as previously known plus Kaep'ung-gun and P'anmun-gun, i.e., the city and two counties. (Ibid., p.220)

The term "nodongja-ku" has been rendered throughout this translation as "workers district," a unit that appears to be on the administrative level of the rural ri.

The term "kukka nongmokjang" in the economic section has been rendered as "State farms and stock farms"; in the statistical section the same term has been translated "State agricultural-livestock farms." "State-operated agricultural-livestock farms" is the translation of the Korean "kukyong nongmokjang."

Throughout the translation, all other comments by the translator have been enclosed in brackets.

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ECONOMY

The achievements of the Korean people during the period of the Three-Year Plan [1954-1956] established the material foundation for elevating the people's economy of Korea to a higher stage and raising the living standard of the people.

The victorious fulfillment of the Three-Year Plan opened a new vista for the development of the people's economy and created the possibility of establishing and executing a long-term economic plan.

The Third Congress of the Korean Labor Party, which was of historical significance, envisaged the basic direction of the First Five-Year Plan for socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic in the following terms:

"Socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic shall be further accelerated by establishing a solid foundation for socialist industrialization in the nation and by executing socialist collectivization of agriculture. Namely, the purpose of the Plan is to ensure rapid development of all sectors of the people's economy by maintaining the principles of priority development of heavy industry, accelerating technological progress and increasing labor productivity and, at the same time, further ensuring a considerable rise in the material welfare and cultural level of the people by rapidly increasing agricultural and light industrial production, thereby fortifying the cradle of our revolution, the northern half of the Republic, as a powerful material base for the peaceful unification of the Fatherland" (Resolution on the Concluding Report of the Third Congress of the Korean Labor Party).

Based on this resolution of the Third Congress of the Korean Labor Party, the fundamental task envisaged in the First Five-Year Plan is to consolidate further the socialist economic foundation in the northern half of the Republic and to solve, basically, the problems of clothing, food and shelter for the people.

Because the First Five-Year Plan had to be carried out mainly with the domestic resources available in Korea, strenuous conditions were anticipated for 1957, the first year of the Plan, particularly in regard to meeting material, foreign exchange and financial requirements.

While defining the fundamental tasks of the First Five-Year Plan, the December 1956 Plenum of the Party Central Committee appealed to all workers to maximize economization and production.

Aroused by the correct policies of the Party and the Government of the Republic, all workers demonstrated their unprecedented creativity and enthusiasm for the thorough execution of proposed tasks and attained great victories in the course of their struggle to overfulfill State assignments as stipulated in the Plan.

In 1957, capital construction for expanded reproduction was continuously implemented on a large scale in all sectors of the people's economy. The total amount of State investment for capital construction in 1957 was 27.1 billion won, an increase of 9 percent over the 1956 level.

In 1957, too, the greater portion of State investment was made in productive construction, especially in industrial construction, and a vast amount was also disbursed for the construction of housing.

As a result, the total value of fixed assets which began operation in various sectors of the people's economy in 1957 was 22.9 billion won, an increase of 23 percent over the 1956 level. Of the total value of these new fixed assets, productive fixed assets accounted for 71 percent (or 15.3 billion won).

As a result of this large-scale capital construction, the material and technological foundation of the people's economy was further fortified, bringing about great economic progress.

In terms of the total value of industrial output, the 1957 plan was overfulfilled, achieving a 44 percent increase in industrial production over the 1956 level--the highest rate of annual increase during the post-Korean war period, and surpassing the 1949 level by 180 percent.

The power industry, fuel industry, chemical industry, fisheries and all other industries, which could not complete the rehabilitation of their productive facilities during the Three-Year Plan period, surpassed pre-war levels by considerable margins in 1957.

In 1957, the agricultural economy also achieved a considerable production increase and the epoch-making agricultural cooperativization was basically completed. By the farming season of 1957, there were 15,893 agricultural cooperatives, comprising 86 percent of the total farming families, and by the end of 1957 the number increased to 16,032 comprising 95.6 percent of the total farming families, thus further consolidating the organizational and economic foundation of agriculture. The total food grain output in 1957 was 3.2 million tons, an increase of 11.4 percent and 21.0 percent over 1956 and pre-war 1949, respectively.

The outputs of tubers and vegetables in 1957 were 1.19 million tons and 1.25 million tons, respectively.

The livestock industry also achieved a rapid production increase, and by the end of 1957 there were 1.34 million hogs, an increase of 89 percent over 1956.

As a result, the total value of agricultural output increased 23 percent over 1956, 57 percent over 1954 and 31 percent over 1949. Again, in terms of the total value of output, in 1957 food grains increased 42 percent, industrial crops 44 percent, fruits 290 percent, cocoon silk 100 percent and livestock products 110 percent over the 1954 level.

The foundation of socialist industrialization was further consolidated in 1957, and a qualitative change took place in the mutual relationship between industry and agriculture.

Of the total value of industrial and agricultural output, industry and agriculture accounted for the following

proportions:

	<u>Total Value of Industry and Agriculture</u>	<u>Industrial Share</u>	<u>Agricultural Share</u>
1946	100	28.2	71.8
1949	100	46.7	53.3
1956	100	60.1	39.9
1957	100	63.4	36.6

The material and cultural life of the people improved rapidly thanks to the rapid development of industry and agriculture and to the various democratic measures taken by the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic. National income in 1957 increased 37 percent over 1956, 187 percent over 1953 and 100 percent over 1949. The income of the workers also increased considerably, and accumulation for socialist expanded reproduction was further increased.

Wage income of workers and office workers in 1957 was 43 percent higher than in 1956, and real wages increased considerably.

On the basis of achievements made in the people's economy, the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic raised again the wages of workers, technicians and office workers an average of 10 percent as of 1 January 1958.

In 1957, social and cultural expenditures for social insurance, social security, free recuperation and recreation, education and health amounted to 17.6 billion won, an increase of 45 percent over the 1956 level. In 1957 165,000 workers and students received the benefits of free recuperation and recreation, a figure 30 percent higher than in 1956.

The rapid increase in agricultural output brought about a considerable increase in the income of the farmers and, in turn, an improvement in the life of the farmers. Institution of the fixed tax-in-kind system and rate

reductions in this tax further augmented the income of the farmers by 200,000 tons of food grains. In 1957, the share of a member family of agricultural cooperatives increased 8 percent in food grain, 22 percent in tubers and 44 percent in cash income over the 1956 level.

In 1957, workers and office workers received dwellings with a total floor space of 1.54 million square meters, an increase of 45 percent over that received in 1956. On the other hand, agricultural cooperatives built 30,000 dwelling units, hospitals, schools and club houses with their own funds. As the income of the workers, office workers and farmers increased, commodity circulation also expanded.

In 1957, price levels in the commerce of State and cooperative organs and in the private market fell 5.5 percent from the 1956 level, and the value of retail good circulation by State and cooperative organs increased, at comparable price levels, 57 percent over 1956.

During 1957, the socialist elements grew stronger in all sectors of the people's economy and became the leading and preponderant power in the national economy. The share of national income accounted for by the socialist sector of the economy increased from 44.5 percent in 1949 to 85.8 percent in 1956 and 93.5 percent in 1957. The proportion of the total value of industrial output accounted for by State and cooperative industry increased from 90.7 percent in 1949 to 98 percent in 1956 and 98.7 percent in 1957.

In 1957, the total value of output by producer cooperatives and fishery cooperatives increased 350 percent over 1953 and 570 percent over 1949, and membership in these cooperatives increased 200 percent over 1953 and 190 percent over 1949.

Of the total value of agricultural output, the share by the socialist sector of the economy increased from 3.2 percent in 1949 to 73.9 percent in 1956 and 88.2 percent in 1957, thus basically completing the socialist reformation of the agricultural economy.

Of the total value of retail good circulation, the share by State and cooperative commercial organs increased from 56.5 percent in 1949 to 87.3 percent in 1956 and

87.9 percent in 1957, and most of the private merchants were integrated into production and sales cooperatives. Thus the fundamental problem arising in the transitional period toward socialism in the northern half of the Republic, i.e., the problem of ensuring the victory of the socialist form of the economy, was basically solved, and a powerful material base for ensuring the ultimate victory of socialist construction was established.

Together with this qualitative change of the economic structure in the northern half of the Republic, a great change also took place in the social class structure of the people.

Along with the rapid development of State industry, the ranks of the working class were further strengthened, and when the membership of agricultural cooperatives rapidly increased during the post-war period, the workers and peasants' alliance led by the working class was also further consolidated..

In 1957, the total number of employees in all sectors of the people's economy was 844,000, an increase of 47 percent (or 270,000) over 1953 and 49 percent (or 269,000) over the pre-war 1949 level.

In 1957, the working force in the non-budgetary sector (piyesanje pumun) increased 4 percent over 1956, including 10 percent in the industrial sector, 136 percent in the large-scale repair sector, 28 percent in the designing sector and 6 percent in the transportation sector.

As for the social class structure, the proportion of the people affiliated with the socialist form of economy in the total national population increased from 30 percent in 1953 to 81 percent in 1956 and 94.7 percent in 1957.

In 1957, too, economic relations with the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and other socialist nations were further solidified, and their continuous material and technical aid to Korea contributed greatly to the economic development of Korea.

## INDUSTRY

As a result of the successful fulfillment of the Three-Year Plan, the colonial lopsidedness in industry was considerably eliminated and the technological foundation was further consolidated. Based on these achievements, the First Five-Year Plan envisaged as the fundamental task for 1957, the first year of the Plan, the rapid development of heavy industry--the principal component of the people's economy--especially in the metal industry, coal industry, machine industry, power industry and chemical industry to meet the growing needs of the people by expanding the production of daily necessities and food-stuffs and to create certain State reserves (yebi).

In accordance with the basic direction of industrial development, in 1957 the State invested 15.7 billion won for industrial construction, of which heavy industrial construction accounted for 13.2 billion won and light industrial construction 2.5 billion won.

### Increase and Change in Composition of Investment for Industrial Construction

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>
Total Investment for Industrial Construction	100	100	111
Heavy Industry	83.3	84.0	112
Metal Industry	7.7	10.3	149
Machine Industry	6.3	7.5	131
Power Industry	14.8	15.3	115
Coal Industry	6.7	7.1	118
Light Industry	16.7	16.0	106
Textile Industry	4.0	5.0	141

In the sector of industry, 13 industrial enterprises were newly established or rehabilitated, and several tens of important shops and aggregates (aguregat'u) were rehabilitated or expanded and resumed operation in 1957.

Fixed Assets Beginning Operation in 1957  
in the Sector of Industry

Total Value of Fixed Assets	1957	1956	Industrial Share of Total Value of Fixed Assets (Overall Economy) Beginning Operation in 1957
12,501,000,000 won		123%	54%

As of 1 January 1957, productive fixed assets accounted for 90.8 percent of the total value of all industrial fixed assets.

Composition of Productive Fixed Assets in  
the Sector of Industry

Total Productive Fixed Assets	100.0
Heavy Industry	82.9
Metal Industry	8.5
Power Industry	29.9
Machine Industry	12.6
Chemical Industry	9.6
Light Industry	17.1
Textile Industry	4.0
Fisheries	4.2

The increase of productive fixed assets through large-scale capital construction in 1957 further fortified the material and technological foundation of industrial production and raised industrial production to a new level.

The industrial production level rose 44 percent in 1957 from the 1956 level, as against the 22 percent originally established in the 1957 plan. This rate of annual increase in industrial production was much higher than the average annual rate of increase during the Three-Year Plan period (42 percent) and the increase between 1955 and 1956 (27 percent).

The total value of industrial output by State and cooperative organs increased as follows:

Increase in Total Value of Output by  
State and Cooperative Industries (%)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1952</u>
Total Value of Output by State and Cooperative Industries	100	103	156	197	284	1200%	420%
State Industry	100	101	152	192	265	1100%	410%
Cooperative Industry	100	137	214	287	538	-	440%

The total value of industrial output in 1957 [alone] was larger than that in the four-year period from 1946 through 1949 and was 2.8 times the 1949 level.

The 38 ministries, bureaus and organs which participated in the implementation of the 1957 industrial production plan overfulfilled the 1957 plan, and 31 overfulfilled even the increased production goals as amended by themselves.

Status of Implementation of the 1957 Production Plan  
by State and Cooperative Industries in Terms  
of Total Value of Industrial Output

	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Plan Including Increased Production Goals</u>
State and Cooperative Industries as a Whole	117%	105%
State Industry	116%	104%
Cooperative Industry	125%	110%

Implementation of the 1957 Industrial Production Plan  
by State and Cooperative Industries in Each  
Province in Terms of Value of Output

	<u>Implementation Rate of 1957 Plan</u>	<u>1957</u>	
	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Including Increased Production Goals</u>	<u>1956</u>
P'yongyang City	115%	106%	147%
P'yongan-namdo	127	105	176
P'yongan-pukto	113	103	125
Chagang-do	111	103	110
Hwanghae-namdo	124	107	173
Hwanghae-pukto	124	108	156
Kangwon-do	125	106	149
Hamgyong-namdo	115	106	140
Hamgyong-pukto	116	104	137
Yanggang-do	112	103	120
Kaesong City	120	113	306

The value of the means of production [capital goods] and consumer goods produced in excess of the 1957 industrial production plan and the revised plans including increased production goals amounted to 15.4 billion won and 5.2 billion won, respectively.

With the considerable increase in industrial output, the per capita output of principal products by State and cooperative industries also increased considerably.

Increase in Per Capita Output of Principal Products by State and Cooperative Industries

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>
Electricity	129%	121%
Coal	123	127
Pig Iron	141	207
Steel	136	167
Chemical Fertilizers	157	-
Cement	143	174
Ordinary Bricks	102	173
Timber	103	182
Lumber	117	230
Paper	113	189
Cotton Textiles	111	940
Silk Textiles	185	210
Shoes	100	330
Fish Catch	138	210

Table Cont'd

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u>
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1949</u>
Soy Sauce	107	220
Soap	113	-
Socks	-	170
Underwear	-	770
Soybean Oil	-	129

While the primary emphasis was still on the development of heavy industry, especially the development of the metal, machine, power, coal and chemical industries, 1957 also witnessed the rapid development of light industry to meet the growing needs of the people.

All industrial sectors, including the power industry, fuel industry, chemical industry and fishery products industry--all severely damaged during the Korean war and unable to regain pre-war production levels during the Three-Year Plan--not only regained in 1957 the pre-war production levels but also achieved considerable qualitative improvement. In 1957, the power and fuel base was further fortified, the output of chemical fertilizers and farm chemicals increased, and the output of finished products in the sector of machine industry expanded.

In the sector of fishing, pelagic fishing, deep-sea fishing as well as medium and small-scale fishing were considerably developed, and a new foodstuff processing industry was established.

Increase in Total Value of Industrial Output  
in Each Sector (%)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u>
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1946</u>
Power Industry	135	116	176
Fuel Industry	129	103	310
Mineral Mining Industry	131	185	735

Table Cont'd

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1946</u>
Metalurgical Industry	142	207	802
Machine-Building and Metal Processing Industry	138	547	2,928
Chemical Industry	170	157	487
Building Materials Industry	137	490	4,263
Forestry and Lumber Processing Industry	120	212	368
Paper Industry	118	253	576
Textile Industry	142	428	2,931
Stationery and Misc Goods Industry	233	835	5,139
Leather and Shoes Industry	110	348	7,073
Rubber Industry	137	155	4,580
Fisheries	143	129	1,009
Foodstuffs and "Kihop'um" Industry	197	249	599

[\* Literally, preferred goods or perhaps luxury goods; probably means confectionaries or the like.]

Although severe damages were inflicted on the people's economy during the Korea war, heavy industry, which was especially damaged, was rapidly developed after the war, insuring a rapid development of light industry. The average rate of annual increase in industrial production during the four-year period of 1954 through 1957 was 42 percent--56 percent in the production of means of production and 31 percent in the production of consumer goods.

Increase in Output of Means of Production  
and Consumer Goods (%)

	<u>1949</u> <u>1946</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1946</u>
Output of Means of Production (Group A)	375	592	936
Output of Consumer Goods (Group B)	288	299	878

In 1957, the output of the means of production increased 44 percent over the 1956 level and that of consumer goods 43 percent.

Because of the correct economic policy of the Korean Labor Party, i.e., the rapid development of light industry while abiding by the principle of priority development of heavy industry, the grave imbalance between heavy industry and light industry manifest during the Japanese regime as well as during the Korean war was eliminated to a great extent.

Of the total value of industrial output in 1944 in the northern half of the Republic, heavy industry accounted for 70.4 percent, an overwhelmingly great proportion, while light industry accounted for only 29.6 percent. This phenomenon was an outcome of the lopsidedness in the industrial structure under the Japanese regime and, in particular, the malformed development of the military supplies industry as the preponderant sector of heavy industry during the Japanese war of aggression while light industry was kept in backwardness.

Although this grave imbalance between heavy industry and light industry was corrected to a considerable extent during the first five years of the peaceful rehabilitation period following national liberation in 1945, a certain imbalance was re-created during the Fatherland's Liberation War [Korean War], especially because of the severe destruction of heavy industry. After the war, this serious imbalance between heavy industry and light industry was eliminated, and a qualitatively different new relationship was established between heavy industry and light industry.

Proportions of Total Value of Industrial Output  
Accounted for by Individual Sectors (%)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Output of Means of Production (A)	58.6	37.7	47.1	51.7	53.9	54.2
Output of Consumer Goods (B)	41.4	62.3	52.9	48.3	46.1	45.8

Together with this change in industrial structure, a change also took place in the geographical distribution of production facilities in 1957.

After the Korean war, the liquidation of the colonial malformity and the systematic distribution of productive power were proposed as important tasks in rehabilitating severely-destroyed industry.

In the course of implementing the Three-Year Plan and the 1957 plan, the establishment of industrial bases from a new viewpoint had begun and the foundation was built for a closer geographic link between production and consumption, balanced development of industrial sectors in terms of their inter-relationships, effective utilization of local resources and a balanced relationship between industry and agriculture as well as between the latter two on the one hand and transportation on the other.

As for the change in the geographic distribution of industrial productive power, the bases of the machine industry and forestry products industry, mines and coal mines were either newly established or expanded in regions where hardly any industry had existed previously, including Chagang-do and Yanggang-do. Exploitation and large-scale expansion of mines and coal mines in Hamgyong-pukto and P'yongan-pukto not only accelerated the development of the metal industry but also increased considerably the share of these provinces in the total value of industrial output.

The proportion of the value of output by these provinces to the total value of industrial output increased as follows:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u>
Chagang-do	1.7%	4.7%
Yanggang-do	1.2	3.6
P'yongan-pukto	10.5	13.9
Hamgyong-pukto	12.1	15.4

Between 1949 and 1957, the value of industrial output by these provinces increased very rapidly compared with the other provinces. Compared to 1949, output value increased in 1957 by 840 percent in Chagang-do, 290 percent in Yanggang-do, 310 percent in P'yongan-pukto, and 190 percent in Hamgyong-pukto.

P'yongyang City is chiefly a light industrial base, and it ranked first among all the provinces in 1957 by accounting for 22.7 percent of the total value of industrial output. Industry in Kaesong City was also rapidly developed, and while it accounted for only one percent of the total value of industrial output in 1954 the corresponding proportion increased to 3.2 percent in 1957.

In 1957, the technological development of industry also entered a new phase. The number of inventions and efficiency-improvement designs actually introduced into production in 1957 was more than 14,000, an increase of 51 percent over the 1956 level, or 4,700 cases more than in 1956.

The degree of technological provisions (changbido) in industrial enterprises was further improved in 1957, and the number of facilities increased considerably.

The scope of industrial enterprises was expanded considerably in 1957.

Increase of Important Industrial Facilities

<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u>
<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1954</u>
112%	115%	132%

Increase of Industrial Equipment

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u>
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1954</u>
Metal Cutting Machines	122%	158%
Forging Presses	115	174
Winch Cranes	117	142
Compressors	113	136
Lumber Processing Facilities	119	255
Boilers	113	139
Earth-Working Equipment	149	269

Size of Industrial Enterprises (%)

	1953		1957	
	No of Enterprises	No of Workers	No of Enterprises	No of Workers
Entire Industrial Sector	100	100	100	100
Less than 100 workers	43.0	6.2	36.2	3.5
101-500	38.7	29.4	41.3	28.2

Table Cont'd

	1953		1957	
	No of Enterprises	No of Workers	No of Enterprises	No of Workers
501-1,000	12.0	29.7	13.4	26.1
1000-2000	5.1	23.3	7.5	27.1
2001-3000	0.8	6.8	0.7	4.7
More than 3000	0.4	4.6	0.9	10.4

The number of employees (chongopwon) in the industrial sector in 1957 increased 11 percent over 1956. During the period of four years from 1954 through 1957, the number of employees in the industrial sector increased at an average rate of 17 percent per annum.

Increase in Number of Employees in Industrial Sector

	1957 1956	1957 1953	1957 1949
Rate of Increase	111%	196%	132%
No of Employees Increased (in thousands)	29	158	78

The proportion of employees in the industrial sector to the total employees of the entire people's economy increased from 36.3 percent in 1956 to 38.2 percent in 1957, and of the total employees in the industrial sector those directly engaged in production of goods accounted for 84.7 percent in 1956 and 84.9 percent in 1957.

In 1957, the number of engineers, technicians and specialists increased 220 percent over the 1953 level.

With the introduction of new technology into industry, efficiency in production processes and advancement of worker skill levels, labor productivity increased rapidly. In 1957, labor productivity increased at the highest rate known in the post-war period and contributed to the

fulfillment of the State industrial production plan by 117 percent and the 107-percent fulfillment of the plan including increased production goals.

In 1957, labor productivity increased 24 percent over 1956, 142 percent over 1953 and 90 percent over the pre-war 1949 level.

Rate of Increase in Labor Productivity  
in Industry (%)

<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
120	115	124

The rapid rise in labor productivity was the basic factor contributing to the increase in industrial output. For example, of the annual increase in industrial output over the immediately preceding year, the following proportions were accounted for by an increase in labor productivity:

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
In Terms of Value of Industrial Output	49%	64%	70%

Note: This table is based on data exclusively related to State and provincial industry.

While participating in the competitive movement for increased output in 1957, industrial workers also strengthened their struggle for the economization of raw materials, supplies, fuel and electricity. In 1957, the principal industrial ministries and bureaus alone economized 286,000,000 kwh of electricity, 198,000 tons of coal, 5,800 tons of steel materials, 94,000 cubic meters of lumber and many other raw materials and supplies, thus considerably reducing the original cost of industrial products.

The original cost of all commodities produced in 1957 was 5.7 percent lower than the original cost plan and 11.1 percent lower than the original cost of comparable goods produced in 1956. As a result, this reduction in the original cost of comparable goods as well as non-comparable goods [probably new products] alone contributed more than 11 billion won of savings to the State.

In terms of individual items of expenditure in the original cost of comparable goods produced in 1957, costs from the average original costs in 1956 by 7.6 percent in raw materials and basic supplies, 19.8 percent in auxiliary supplies and other materials, 17.1 percent in fuel, 18.5 percent in electricity and steam, 13.2 percent in wages, 5.2 percent in shop costs and 25.7 percent in general administrative cost of plants.

Annual Rate of Decrease in the Original Cost  
of Industrial Products (%)

	<u>1954</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1955</u> <u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u> <u>1955</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>
Comparable Goods Only	15.6	15.8	6.7	11.1

In 1957, the socialist sector of industry was further expanded and its preponderant position was further strengthened. Most of private industry has been integrated into the socialist form of enterprise by means of induction into cooperative industry, and the small remaining part is engaged in small-scale enterprises, mainly in such secondary sectors as foodstuff processing, pottery production and cloth-making. The proportions of industrial output by the individual forms of the economy underwent the following changes:

Proportion of Total Value of Industrial  
Output Accounted for by Individual Economic Forms

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Socialist Economy	72.4	90.7	96.1	93.0	98.7
State Industry	72.4	85.5	86.2	89.9	90.6
Cooperative Industry	-	5.2	9.9	8.1	8.1
Petty Mercantile	4.4	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5
Private Capitalist	23.2	7.8	2.9	1.3	0.8

POWER INDUSTRY

The principal economic tasks of the power industry for 1957 were to rehabilitate and expand existing hydropower and thermal power generating facilities thus increasing power output and expediting the construction of new power plants to meet the rapidly increasing demand for electricity in the people's economy.

For the rehabilitation and construction of power plants the State invested 2,408,000,000 won in 1957, an increase of 15 percent over the 1956 level. Rehabilitated or expanded and put into operation in 1957 were the No 7 generator of the Sup'ung Power Division (Paljonbu); No 2 generators of the No 2 Power Plant and No 3 generator of the No 4 Power Plant of the Hooh'onggang Power Division; No 2 and No 3 generators of the No 4 Power Plant of the Changjinjang Power Division; No 1 generator of the No 3 Power Plant, No 1 generator of the No 2 Power Plant, and No 1 generator of the No 4 Power Plant of the Pujonggang Power Division; No 1 generator of the No 3 Power Plant of the Puryoung Power Division; and No 1 generator of the No 1 Power Plant and No 1 generator of the No 4 Power Plant of the Kusgangsan Power Division.

Rehabilitation and expansion of these generating facilities gained an additional generating capacity of 223,950 kva a year. As of 1 January 1958, total generating capacity was 120 percent of the capacity existing as of 1 January 1957 and four times that existing on 1 January 1954.

Rehabilitation of Generators and Increase in Generating Capacity

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
No of Aggregates of Generators in Operation	each	9	9	15	11
Generating Capacity	%	154	244	341	408
Capacity of Generating Facilities	%	160	186	209	407
Extension of Power Transmission Lines	%	100.4	106	117	122
Extension of Power Distribution Lines	%	103	109	125	144

Note: The base year is the end of 1953 (=100).

Because of severe damages received during the Korean war the power industry could not regain the pre-war level during the Three-Year Plan period; in 1957, however, the pre-war 1949 level was exceeded by 16 percent. The 1957 level of the power industry was 35 percent higher than the 1956 level and 4.4 times the 1953 level. In 1957, the power industry produced 6.9 billion kWh, exceeding the State power production plan by 800,009,000 kWh.

Implementation of Production Plan by the Power Industry  
in Terms of Total Value of Output

	<u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u>	<u>Plan Including</u>	
	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Increased Goals</u>	
Ministry of Power Industry as a Whole	116%	103%	
Power Generation Control Bureau	115	102	
Power Transmission and Distribution Control Bureau	141	109	

Implementation of Power Production Plans and Increase in Output by Power Divisions

	<u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u>	<u>Plan Including Increased Production Goals</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>
	<u>State Plan</u>			
Sung'ung Power Div	119%	106%	150%	
Hooch'onggang Div	114	104	150	
Changjinjang Div	107	93	105	
Pujonggang Div	111	96	112	
Kungangsan Div	148	137	149	

In 1957, great improvement was made in the utilization of facilities in the power industry, and considerable technological advancement was also achieved.

The hourly utilization coefficient of the given capacity of individual power plants rose 2.3 percent over the

1956 level, and the hourly utilization of generators also improved considerably.

Introduction of advanced technology into the production of the power industry also expanded. The number of new designs and technological improvements actually introduced into production was 378 in 1955, 211 in 1956 and 717 in 1957. In 1957, the introduction of the 717 new designs and technological improvements alone contributed 10 million won of savings to the State.

As a result of the introduction of new technology and improvement in the utilization of facilities, the 1957 labor productivity plan for the power industry was fulfilled 120 percent and the plan including increased productivity goals was fulfilled 106 percent. Consequently, labor productivity in the power industry in 1957 rose 37 percent above the 1956 level and 125 percent above the 1954 level.

The continuous struggle of the workers in the power industry for greater economization reduced the original cost of all the products of the industry in 1957 to 8.5 percent below the 1957 plan and to 27.6 percent below the average original costs of 1956. The reduction of the original cost of comparable goods produced in 1957 alone brought about a saving of more than 530,000,000 won.

As compared with the immediately preceding year, the original cost per unit of electricity decreased as follows:

1956	1957
25%	28%

The total number of employees in the power industry in 1957 increased 26 percent above the 1956 level and was considerably larger than the number in pre-war 1949.

Along with the considerable increase in the output of electricity in 1957, power supply to all sectors of the people's economy as well as to the people increased rapidly, and the electrification of production processes was further expanded.

During the post-war period, proportions of power consumption as accounted for by major consumption categories and the power supply to these categories changed as follows:

Proportions of Power Consumption.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Motive Force	86.4	88.4	89.2	88.1	91
Electric Lighting	10.6	7.9	7.2	7.5	6.1
Electric Heating	3	3.7	3.5	4.4	2.9

Increase of Power Supply (%)

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Total	100	200	525	643	672
Motive Force	100	209	354	454	671
Electric Lighting	100	267	543	656	506
Electric Heating	100	348	644	942	2,869

Along with the rapid development of the rural economy, power supply and facilities in rural areas expanded considerably. The amount of power supplied to the rural economy in 1957 was 223 percent of the 1956 level.

## COAL INDUSTRY

Under the 1957 plan, the most important tasks before the coal industry were to step up the production of domestic bituminous coal and to expedite the organization of domestic production of high calorie coal, thereby further fortifying the fuel base of the nation and meeting the rapidly increasing demand for coals.

In view of the importance of coal in the overall people's economy, the State has been continuously making vast investments in the coal industry during the post-war period. In 1957 the State invested more than 1.12 billion won for capital construction in the coal industry, and large-scale capital construction was carried out at such promising coal mines as the Aoji Coal Mine, Kogonwon Coal Mine, Onsong Coal Mine, Choyang Coal Mine, Sinch'ang Coal Mine, Yongdung Coal Mine, Samseon Coal Mine, Kowon Coal Mine, Anju Coal Mine and the Tokoh'on District Coal Mine.

### Increase of State Investment in Coal Industry Capital Construction

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Investment (in million won)	449	702	949	1,121
Rate of Increase (%)	100	156	211	250

As a result of the execution of large-scale capital construction, the total length of drilling under capital construction was extended by 97,972 meters in 1957, an increase of 21 percent over the 1956 level. Technological facilities also increased considerably in 1957 as advanced mining equipment was introduced.

Compared with the 1956 level, mining equipment increased 3 percent in compressors, 22 percent in hoists, 5 percent in pumps, 5 percent in blowers, 84 percent in rock drills, 17 percent in electric cars (chonch'a), 12 percent in coal

carts and 13 $\frac{1}{4}$  percent in conveyors. As a result, the production capacity of coal mines increased considerably, and the mechanization level in coal mining and transport was further raised.

In 1957, the Ministry of Coal Industry fulfilled the State production plan 112 percent in terms of the total value of output and the plan including increased production goals by 103 percent. The total value of output by the coal industry in 1957 was 31 percent higher than in 1956 and surpassed, by 3 percent, the pre-war 1949 level which had not been regained during the Three-Year Plan period because of the severity of damages incurred during the Korean war. At the same time, it was 9.2 times the total output value in 1953.

#### Implementation of Coal Production Plan

	<u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u>	<u>Plan Including Increased</u>	<u>Production Goals</u>
	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Production Goals</u>	
Coals	113%	104%	
Bituminous	113	103	
Anthracite	113	105	

The total output of coal in 1957 was 5 million tons, 574,000 tons more than the State plan, and compared with the preceding years, the output of coal in 1957 increased as follows:

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u>
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>
Coals	128%	124%	70%
Bituminous	131	102	482
Anthracite	123	144	1,026

Production of "A" lump coal (koet'an) and "B" lump coal was accelerated in 1957 as substitutes for coke and high calorie coal, and in 1957 the output of "A" lump coal and "B" lump coal increased 8 percent and 483 percent, respectively, over the 1956 level.

The principal coal mines implemented the 1957 production plan, in terms of the total value of output, as follows:

<u>Coal Mine</u>	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Plan Including Increased Production Goals</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>
Aoji	114%	103%	135%	
Koegonwon	107	102	140	
Hamyon	116	112	127	
Onsong	118	104	123	
Tonggwan	120	109	128	
Hakp'o	108	103	145	
Kungsim	110	110 [sic]	173	
Koch'an	147	104	213	
Kowon	112	107	123	
Sariwon	134	120	122	
Kaeoh'on	106	102	129	
Choyang	114	107	150	
Tokch'on	110	104	120	
Sinoh'ang	115	101	127	
Hungnyong	112	107	115	
Kengdongs	133	111	151	
Kangso	129	107	125	[Cont'd]...

Munoh'on	124	109	140
T'ongch'on	191	147	145
Chonoh'on	132	121	172
Wungok	118	111	124
Hyesan	114	102	113

In 1957, 355 new designs were actually introduced into the production of the coal industry, thereby contributing a saving of 10 million won to the State; this number of designs was 317 percent of the number introduced in 1955.

The amount of coal mined through advanced technology in 1957 was 211 percent of the corresponding amount in 1956. Of this, bituminous coal so mined in 1957 increased 61 percent over the 1956 level and anthracite coal increased 157 percent over the 1956 level. As for the mechanization level in coal mining operations, it accounted for 15 percent of the total transport operations in mined coals, but in bituminous coal, mechanized operations accounted for 53 percent of the entire transport operation.

The high-speed drilling method was widely introduced in the coal industry, accounting for a high productivity. Of the total distance drilled in 1957, more than 40 percent was accounted for by the high-speed drilling method. In 1957 the gallery drilling speed was 247 percent as fast as in 1956, and the average drilling speed at individual drilling sites was 18 percent faster than in 1956.

The method of parallel blasting and at different speeds (poksik pyoneok palp'abop) was widely adopted by many coal mines, thus ensuring an average monthly drilling rate of 273 meters.

The broad application of advanced technology, enhancement of the mechanization level in coal mining operations and improvement of the skill levels of the workers enabled the Ministry of Coal Industry to fulfill the 1957 labor productivity plan by 111 percent and the plans including increased productivity by 104 percent. The labor productivity

attained by the coal industry in 1957 was 14 percent higher than in 1956.

As labor productivity increased, the per employee output of coal also increased in 1957, 10 percent in the output of bituminous coal and 9 percent in the output of anthracite coal over the 1956 level.

The total number of coal industry employees in 1957 was 10 percent higher than in 1956 and 4.5 times as large as the corresponding figure in 1953. The rate of participation in the piece-work system (togupje) [the proportion of employees participating in piece-work to total employees] increased from 61 percent in 1956 to 65 percent in 1957.

Great achievements were obtained through the struggle for economization, conducted parallel with the production increase movement. In 1957, the sector of coal industry economized more than 16,000 cubic meters of gallery lumber (kaengmok), 40,000 detonators and 187 tons of carbide. In the consumption of gallery lumber, which is an important supply, the Aoji Coal Mine economized 2,588 cubic meters, Onsong Coal Mine 1,390 cubic meters, Hakp'o Coal Mine 1,720 cubic meters, Pongch'on Coal Mine 2,105 cubic meters and the Choyang Coal Mine 2,869 cubic meters.

In 1957, the original cost of all goods produced by the coal industry was 5.9 percent less than the 1957 plan, and the original cost of comparable goods was 12.2 percent lower than the average original cost in 1956. This reduction in the original cost of products in the coal industry alone brought about a saving to the State of 354,000,000 won, of which the Aoji Coal Mine accounted for 14,000,000 won; more than 10,000,000 won each by the Choyang Coal Mine, Kogonwon Coal Mine and Kowon Coal Mine; and the Hawyon Coal Mine more than 6,000,000 won.

The original cost per unit of products in 1957 was 13 percent less than in 1956 for the coal industry as a whole, and the corresponding rate of decrease in original costs was 14.7 percent for bituminous coal and 11.2 percent for anthracite coal.

## MINING INDUSTRY

In addition to the need for rapid development of the metal industry and chemical industry, the rapid development of the mining industry was also called for.

In 1957, capital construction worth 1,365,000,000 won was carried out in the mining industry, an investment surpassing the 1956 level by 12 percent. Commencing operation in 1957 as a result of this capital construction were the gold, silver and copper dressing shops at the Kapsan Mine, Taeyudong Mine, Suan Mine and Sannong Mine and the lead and zinc dressing shops at the Tokhung Mine, Nakyon Mine and Sangok Mine. The opening of these establishments augmented the annual dressing capacity by 150,000 tons of gold, silver, and copper, and 148,000 tons of lead and zinc. Furthermore, under capital construction, 9,418 meters of galleries were drilled in 1957.

Production capacity of the mining industry increased as follows:

	<u>1 Jan 1958</u>	<u>1 Jan 1958</u>	<u>1957</u>
	<u>1 Jan 1957</u>	<u>1 Jan 1954</u>	<u>1949</u>
Gold, Silver and Copper Dressing Treatment	109%	165%	-
Lead and Zinc Dressing Treatment	109	257	144%

In 1957, either newly established or rehabilitated on a large scale were the dressing shops, pits and mining facilities of the Ch'ondong Mine, Rusan Mine, Mandok Mine, Songhung Mine, Ch'olsan Mine, Hallyon Mine, Komdok Mine, Nakyong Mine, Ongjin Mine, Sungoh'ang Mine and Tokhung Mine.

Production Plan Implementation by Mining Industry  
in Terms of Total Value of Output

	<u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u>	<u>Plan Including Increased Pro- duction Goals</u>
<u>State Plan</u>		
Ferrous Mining	114%	101%
Non-ferrous mining	109	102
Lead Mining Only	113	106

In 1957, the total value of output by the mining industry and lead mining was 31 percent higher than in 1956, and 144 percent and 85 percent above the 1953 and the pre-war 1949 levels, respectively. Implementation of the 1957 production plan by the principal mines in terms of the total value of output was as follows:

	<u>1957 Plan Fulfillment</u>		
<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Plan Including Increased Pro- duction Goals</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>
Musan Mine	114%	101%	174%
Ch'ondong Mine	118	105	100.4
Mandok Mine	102	90	173
Iwon Mine	115	101	156
Tongbang Mine	116	103	114
Songhung Mine	109	102	139
Holtong Mine	112	102	140
Suan Mine	115	106	202

[cont'd]

Table Cont'd

Hwanp'yong Mine	117	102	139
Kapsan Mine	101	98	530
Taeyudong Mine	106	101	119
Mallyon Mine	111	109	110
Komdok Mine	113	106	119
Kyesaeng Mine	112	106	158
Songch'on Mine	117	105	116
Hwap'ung Mine	117	107	104
Hyongmi Mine	102	99	121
Snagok Mine	114	109	116
Nakyon Mine	130	-	174
Ongjin Mine	115	106	167

The principal minerals production plan was also overfulfilled by a considerable margin. In the production of principal minerals, the 1957 State plan was fulfilled by 104 percent in gold metallic content, 118 percent in silver metallic content, 116 percent in copper metallic content, 109 percent in lead metallic content, 116 percent in zinc metallic content, 104 percent in tungsten, 113 percent in antimony, 128 percent in molybdenum, 115 percent in iron ores, 104 percent in iron sulfide ores, 304 percent in phosphorous lime, 124 percent in fluorite, 111 percent in graphite, 115 percent in barytes, 154 percent in mica, 116 percent in magnesite and 104 percent in kaolin.

Plans including increased production goals were fulfilled by 111 percent in gold metallic content, 105 percent in copper metallic content, 109 percent in zinc metallic content, 102 percent in tungsten, 106 percent in iron ores,

105 percent in graphite, 131 percent in mica, 102 percent in magnesite and 102 percent in kaolin.

The output of principal products by the mining industry in 1957 increased as follows:

	<u>1957</u> <u>1955</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>
Gold Metallic Content (Kum Kumsook Hanyuryang)	124%	137%	427%
Silver Metallic Content	1.22	218	187
Copper Metallic Content	3.57	167	961
Lead Metallic Content	1.06	365	105
Zinc Metallic Content	119	317	454
Iron Ores	156	155	-
Iron Sulfide Ores	206	-	-
Phosphorous Lime	248	-	-
Graphite	169	68	-

In 1957, the industry produced 75,000 tons of zinc metallic content ore and 1,057,000 tons of iron ores.

The high-speed gallery drilling method and the bolt supporting method (bolt chi jubop) were widely applied by the metal industry. In 1957, as compared with 1956, the net recovery rate increased by 1.6 percent in gold dressing, 1.2 percent in lead dressing, 3.3 percent in zinc dressing, and 93. percent in tungsten dressing. At the same time, the quality of concentrates was also markedly improved.

In 1957, again compared with the 1956 level, mining equipment increased 23 percent and pumps 13 percent; as compared with the 1954 level, mining equipment increased 13 percent in 1957. Compared to 1956 the hourly utility

rate of mining equipment in 1957 increased 7.7 percent in ore polishers (magwanggi), 2.9 percent in electric vehicles, 2.5 percent in gasoline vehicles, 9.2 percent in hoists and 3.7 percent in air compressors.

As the technological level was improved and new equipment was introduced, labor productivity in the mining industry rose 14 percent above the 1956 level and 24 percent above the 1954 level.

In 1957, the total number of employees in the mining industry increased 34 percent over 1956. The original cost per unit of products in the mining industry was reduced from the 1956 level by 13 percent in gold metallic content, 18.4 percent in silver metallic content, 7.6 percent in copper metallic content, 4 percent in tungsten content, 5.3 percent in lead concentrate and 12.6 percent in zinc concentrate.

### METAL INDUSTRY

To meet the increasing demand for steel materials occasioned by the rapid development of the machine industry and the expansion of construction, a series of measures were taken by the metal industry to expedite the rehabilitation and expansion of the Hwanghae Iron Works, Songjin Steel Works and Kangson Steel Works and to increase the utility rate of blast furnaces, open hearths, electric furnaces and rolling mills, thus expanding the production of steel materials, especially rolled steels of varying sizes, standard steel plates, and other steel plates required for the manufacture of gas pipes, cast iron pipes (chuch'olgwan), various tools and electrical equipment and instruments.

In 1957 more than 1.62 billion won of State funds were invested in the metal industry, making the average annual investment in the metal industry 1.11 billion won during the four years from 1954 through 1957.

The State investment for capital construction in the metal industry increased during those four years as follows:

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
	100%	132%	150%	149%

Newly established or rehabilitated and put into operation in 1957 were the electrical furnace in the steel making shop of the Songjin Steel Works, open hearth of the Hwanghae Iron Works, the steel pipe shop of the Kangson Steel Works, rotary furnace of the Ch'ongjin Steel Works and the electrolytic zinc shop of the Namp'o Smeltery. The operation of these establishments augmented the annual production capacity by 16,500 tons of steel, 12,000 tons of granulated iron and 3,000 tons of electrolytic zinc.

Furthermore, large scale rehabilitation was carried out in 1957, under capital construction, on the No 1 blast furnace shop and the cooking furnace of the Hwanghae Iron Works and the No 2 cooking furnace shop of the Kiuch'aek Iron Works.

Production capacity of the metal industry increased as follows:

	<u>1 Jan 1958</u>	<u>1 Jan 1958</u>	<u>1 Jan 1958</u>
	<u>1 Jan 1957</u>	<u>1 Jan 1955</u>	<u>1 Jan 1954</u>
Steel	103%	210%	1,400%
Granulated Iron	138	-	-

The 1957 production plan was successfully fulfilled by the metal industry in terms of the total value of output.

#### Implementation of Total Output Value Plan by the Metal Industry

Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment  
Plan Including In-  
State Plan Increased Production Goals

Ferrous Metals	131%	111%
Non-Ferrous Metals	108%	102%

Increase in Total Value of Output  
by the Metal Industry

<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>
142%	1,970%	207%

Implementation of Total Output Value Plan  
by Principal Enterprises of the Metal Industry

	<u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u>		<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>
	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Plan with Increased Goals</u>	
Kimch'aek Iron Works	117%	107%	143%
Hwanghae Iron Works	149	119	166
Songjin Steel Works	123	103	146
Kangsoon Steel Works	141	116	171
Ch'ongjin Steel Works	126	107	138
Puryong Metallurgical Plant	124	110	132
Namp'o Smeltery	105	100	139
Munp'yong Smeltery	115	103	115
Hungnam Smeltery	107	103	114

The metal industry 1957 production plan was also fulfilled successfully in the production of principal products. The State plan was fulfilled by 117 percent in pig iron, 120 percent in granulated iron, 114 percent in alloy iron, 132 percent in steel, 136 percent in steel materials, 119 percent in raw copper, 113 percent in raw lead, 101 percent

in raw gold, 122 percent in electrolytic silver, 119 percent in electrolytic copper, 121 percent in electrolytic lead and 114 percent in electrolytic zinc.

The plans including increased production goals were fulfilled by 108 percent in pig iron, 102 percent in alloy iron, 115 percent in steel, 113 percent in steel materials, 113 percent in raw copper, 116 percent in electrolytic silver, 115 percent in electrolytic copper and 110 percent in electrolytic lead. Also surpassing plans with increased production goals were the output of granulated iron and raw lead.

As a result, the metal industry produced beyond the State plan 40,000 tons of pig iron, 67,000 tons of steel, 55,000 tons of steel materials, 10,000 tons of granulated iron, 500 tons of electrolytic copper, 2,900 tons of electrolytic lead and more than 7,000 kilograms of electrolytic silver.

Output of Principal Products of the Metal Industry in 1957

(in thousand tons)

	<u>Output</u>
Pig Iron	270
Granulated Iron	60
Steel	277
Steel Materials	205
Electrolytic Lead	17
Electrolytic Copper	3

Also produced in 1957 were such new products as springs, steel plates, alloy steel for use in casting, gas pipes; 75 mm, 100 mm and 20 mm convex [-form] steels, 75 mm rectangular steels and 100 mm concave steels.

Output of principal products of the metal industry increased as follows:

	<u>1957 1956</u>	<u>1957 1949</u>	<u>1957 1953</u>
Pig Iron	144%	163%	-
Granulated Iron	137	-	-
Alloy Iron	123	89	25 times
Steel	146	192	77 times
Special Steel	161	-	-
Steel Materials	154	177	58%
Raw Steel	156	301	70 times
Convex Steel	175	-	-
Rolled Steel	164	-	29 times
Rail Castings (Kwejɔ)	145	-	-
Concave Steel	112	-	-
Steel Plates	139	88	40 times
Medium Plates	146	-	-
Thin Plates	136	-	-
Special Steel Materials	223	127	49 times
Cast Iron Pipes	437	-	-
Raw Copper	141	156	-
Raw Lead	114	369	-
Raw Gold	102	115	22 times
Electrolytic Silver	114	141	20 times
Electrolytic Copper	136	150	-

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Electrolytic Lead	117	203	-
Metallic Antimony	120	-	-
Iron Wire	153	-	830

As a result of the tremendous technical advances in the metal industry, the technological level was greatly improved.

By introducing into production 3,014 new designs for efficiency improvement, including increasing the volume and temperature of air intake into blast furnaces and using magnesium blocks in the construction of electric furnaces, the metal industry attained a saving of more than 250 million won for the State. The afore-mentioned number of designs is 57 percent larger than in 1956 and 5.3 times the 1954 level.

In 1957, iron works lowered the utility coefficient of blast furnace capacities to 0.95, 30 percent lower than in 1956. Year after year this utility coefficient was steadily lowered as follows:

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Utility Coefficient of Blast Furnace Capacity [lit., inner volume] (m <sup>3</sup> /ton)	1.610	1.347	0.948

The time required for a steel making operation with open hearth in 1957 was 11.9 percent less than that in 1956 for the 80-ton hearth and 17 percent less for the 100-ton hearth. The output of steel per square meter of base area of open hearth increased 26 percent with the 80-ton hearth and 11 percent with the 100-ton hearth over the 1956 level.

The time required for a steel making operation with electric furnaces was reduced from the 1955 level by 17 percent in the case of the 20-ton furnace, and the output of steel

per operation increased from the 1956 level by 15 percent with the 20-ton furnace, 2 percent with the 10-ton furnace and 3 percent with the 5-ton furnace.

In the production of raw copper at smelters, the average amount of treatment a day per square meter of "vit'a" jacket increased 44 percent in 1957 over the 1956 level, and the average daily output per electrolytic tank increased 14 percent in electrolytic copper and 11 percent in electrolytic lead. In 1957, the net recovery rate of metals increased 0.3 percent in gold, 2.2 percent in silver, 1.3 percent in copper and 5.1 percent in lead. In the electrolytic process, the net recovery rate of lead increased 0.3 percent over the 1956 level.

The hourly utility rate of rolling mills also increased 9.5 percent for large rolling mills, 10.4 percent in thin plate rolling mills, and 100 percent in pig iron material (sonjae) rolling mills. At the Songjin Steel Works, the hourly utility rate of rolling mills increased in 1957, from the 1956 level, 8.5 percent in the 450 mm rolling mills, 14.1 percent in the 280 mm rolling mills, 90.1 percent in the 260 mm rolling mills, 29 percent in the 520 mm "pungoe" [literally, lump crushing; roughing mill?] rolling mills and 60.4 percent in the 350 mm "pungoe" rolling mills.

The original cost of all goods produced by the metal industry in 1957 was 5.3 percent less than the 1957 plan, and the original cost of comparable goods was 9.7 percent below the 1956 level. This reduction in original costs of the metal industry brought a saving of 1.4 billion won to the State. The original cost per unit of product was reduced from the average original cost of 1956 by 7 percent in steel, 10 percent in granulated iron, 9 percent in pig iron, 5 percent in thin steel plate, 6 percent in raw lead, 7.4 percent in electrolytic lead, 3 percent in electrolytic copper and 3.2 percent in raw copper.

In the Ministry of Metal Industry as a whole, the 1957 number of employees increased 17 percent over the 1956 level, 11 percent in the sector of ferrous metal industry and 20 percent in the non-ferrous metal industry.

Implementation of Labor Productivity Plan  
by the Metal Industry.

	<u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u>	<u>Plan with</u>	<u>1957</u>
	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Increased</u>	<u>1956</u>
Ministry of Metal Industry as a Whole	117%	105%	120%
Ferrous Metal	128	109	138
Non-Ferrous Metal	108	101	108

MACHINE INDUSTRY

The basic tasks for the machine industry during 1957 were to strengthen the technological facilities of machine plants, increase the material (chumul) and steel castings (chugang) capacities of the plants by maximizing the utilization of existing production capacity, ensure a capacity-wise balance among plants, enhance the skill levels of the workers and to increase the utility rate of facilities, thereby expanding the production of machines and machine parts.

In 1957, the State invested 1.17 billion won for capital construction in the machine industry, bringing the total investment during the four years from 1954 through 1957 to 4.23 billion won.

Annual State Investment in the Machine  
Industry Sector

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Investment (in million won)	997	1,173	890	1,170
Rate of Increase (%)	100	118	89	117

In 1957, the machine industry fulfilled the State plan 109 percent, in terms of the total value of output, and plans including increased production goals by 102 percent.

Production Plan Implementation by the  
Machine Industry

	<u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u>	<u>Plan with Increased</u>	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Production Goals</u>
Ministry of Machine Industry as a Whole	109%			102%
Control Bureaus:				
Machine Tools and General Tools	105			100
Farm Implements and General Machinery	107			99.8
Shipbuilding Industry	111			105
Electrical Industry	111			102

The total value of output by the machine-building and metal processing sector in 1957 was 38 percent higher than in 1956. It was also equivalent to 2,923 percent of 1946, 547 percent of 1949 and 442 percent of 1953.

Implementation of Production Plans by  
Principal Machine Plants

	<u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u>		
	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Plan with Increased Production Goals</u>	<u>1957 1956</u>
Muih'on Precision Machine Plant	113%	101%	151%
P'yongyang Precision Machine Plant	122	113	143
Munoh'on Machine Plant	110	105	187
Munsan Tool Plant	105	101	180
Pukjung Machine Plant	101	92	124
Nakwon Machine Plant	108	103	129
Yongsong Machine Plant	106	105	181
Kiyang Machine Plant	117	104	141
Kusong Machine Tool Plant	101	96	267
Ch'ongjin Ship- building Yard	111	106	125
Wonsan Ship- building Yard	122	113	145
Tae'an Electrical Plant	111	102	152
P'yongyang Electrical Plant	112	103	141
Chuul Electrical Plant	110	103	-

In 1957, the machine industry produced many new products such as Type SU-50 lathes, rolling mills, drawing-out machinery (yonsingi), pneumatic leading machinery (konggisik chokjaegi), freight cars, 66,000-volt circuit-breakers, adjustable fans, "naep'ck" [literally, internal expanding] electric motors and 100-horsepower hoists, and all the production plans of principal products were overfulfilled.

In 1957, the State plan was fulfilled 101 percent in hot-air engines (yolgu kigwan), 140 percent in generators, 108 percent in electric motors, 113 percent in transformers, 103 percent in [electric] switches, 146 percent in electric welders, 115 percent in electric bulbs, 130 percent in forging machines, 130 percent in spiral (nason) metal cutting machinery [drill presses?], 151 percent in presses, 137 percent in rock drills, 108 percent in farm machinery and equipment, 107 percent in tower cranes, 103 percent in hoists, 127 percent in medical instruments and 192 percent in machine parts.

The plans including increased production goals were fulfilled 138 percent in generators, 111 percent in transformers, 107 percent in electric bulbs, 107 percent in forging machines, 101 percent in farm machinery and equipment, 123 percent in medical instruments and 175 percent in machine parts.

Output of Principal Products by  
the Machine Industry  
in 1957

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Output</u>
Generators	each	295
Electric Motors	1,000	12
Transformers	1,000	6.3
Metal Cutting Machine Tools	each	1,022
Farm Machinery and Equipment	million won	418
Motorized Boats	each	271
Machine Parts	million won	1,926

Increase in Output of Principal Products

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>
Hot-Air Engines	155%	-	-
Generators	276	-	-
Electric Motors	141	19 times	-
Transformers	122	413%	-
Switches	134	-	-
Circuit-Breakers	156	-	-
Electric Welders	135	-	-
Forging Machines	571	-	-
Boring Machines	174	415%	12 times
Presses	187	-	-
Crushers	385	313	-
Rock Drills	218	-	-
Farm Machinery and Equipment	134	220 times	149 times
Motorized Boats	133	-	14 times
Tower Cranes	16 times	-	-
Ceiling Cranes	152%	-	-
Hoists	145	27 times	13 times
Nails	126	927%	557%
Electrical Bulbs	125	631%	463%
Machine Parts	168	-	-

In 1957, many advanced techniques were introduced into the sector of the machine industry, including the methods of pressure casting, precision casting, casting in cement frames, high-speed cutting, and force cutting (kangnyok cholsakbop). By introducing 1,401 new designs into production, the machine industry saved 63 million won. These new designs applied to production were 6 percent larger than that in 1956 and twice as large as the corresponding figure in 1955. The application of these designs contributed greatly to technological development.

The hourly utility rate of machine tools in various machine plants in 1957 was 3.4 percent higher than in 1956, and the average output per square meter of production space of casting shops increased 11 percent in cast iron goods and 49 percent in cast steel goods.

Compared to the 1956 level, facilities in the machine industry increased as follows in 1957: 41 percent in boring machines, 32 percent in separators (ssepy'a), 47 percent in milling machines, and 32 percent in grinders; compared with the 1954 level, facilities increased 58 percent in lathes, 92 percent in boring machines, 40 percent in separators, 106 percent in milling machines and 71 percent in grinders.

In 1957, the State labor productivity plan was fulfilled 109 percent by the Ministry of Machine Industry as a whole, 106 percent by the Machine Tools and Tools Control Bureau, 105 percent by the Farm Implements and General Machinery Control Bureau, 112 percent by the Shipbuilding Industry Control Bureau and 108 percent by the Electrical Industry Control Bureau. Plans including increased labor productivity were fulfilled 103 percent by the Ministry as a whole.

Labor productivity and the number of employees in the machine industry increased as follows:

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>
Labor Productivity	123%	170%
Number of Employees	114	380

As labor productivity and the utility rate of production space increased, the original cost of all goods produced in 1957 was lowered to 4.4 percent below the 1957 plan, and the original cost of comparable goods in 1957 was 16.3 percent less than the average original cost in 1956. This original cost reduction brought a saving of 290 million won to the State.

Decrease in Original Cost Per Unit of Principal Products (from Average Original Cost in Preceding Year) [Decrease in 1957 from 1956]

Hot-Air Engines (200 Hp)	minus 19.3 [%]
Electrical Motors	minus 20.0
Taean Electric Plant	minus 23.4
P'yongyang Electric Plant	minus 18.9
Lathes (Huich'on Machine Tool Plant)	minus 25.2
Boring Machines (Huich'on Machine Tool Plant)	minus 35.1
Transformers (Taean Electric Plant)	minus 26.6

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

In view of the need for continuously increasing the output of food grains and expanding the cultivation of industrial crops and oil containing crops (yuji chakmul), measures were taken by the chemical industry in 1957 to further increase the output of chemical fertilizers and expand the production of farm chemicals.

Some 1,482,000,000 won in State capital construction was carried out in the sector of the chemical industry in 1957. The investment for capital construction in the chemical industry during the post-war period increased as follows:

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1954 thru 1957</u>
Capital Construction Investment (in mil- lion won)	675	963	1,412	1,432	4,532
Rate of Increase (%)	100	143	209	220	-
Proportion of Chemical Industry to Total Industrial Investment (%)	6.3	6.4	10.0	9.4	3.1

As a result of this capital construction investment, the following production facilities started operation in 1957: aggregate of the ammonium sulfide fertilizer shop in the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant, aggregate of the caustic soda shop in the Pongung Chemical Plant, and the sulfuric acid shop in the Ch'ongjin Textile Mill.

Production capacity was thus augmented in 1957 by 7,000 tons of caustic soda, 30,000 tons of ammonium sulfide and 7,000 tons of sulfuric acid.

In addition, the construction of the nitrogenous ammonium shop with an annual production capacity of more than 130,000 tons was completed at the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant.

#### Increase in Production Capacity of the Chemical Industry

	<u>1 Jan 1958</u>	<u>1 Jan 1958</u>
	<u>1 Jan 1957</u>	<u>1 Jan 1955</u>
Caustic Soda	200%	-
Sulfuric Acid	115%	530%

With the increase in production capacity, industrial output by the chemical industry also increased rapidly.

Implementation of Total Output Value Plan  
by the Chemical Industry

Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment  
Plan with Increased  
State Plan Production Goals

Ministry of Chemical  
Industry as a Whole 117% 106%

Control Bureaus:

Chemical Industry 116 108

Pharmaceutic Industry 112 102

Because of the severe damages incurred by the chemical industry during the Korean War, output in 1953 was only 22 percent of the 1949 level, but that in 1957 far surpassed the pre-war 1949 level.

Increase in Total Value of Output by  
the Chemical Industry

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1949</u>
Chemical Industry	170%	170%	157%
Pharmaceutic Industry	163	163	410

The principal chemical plants fulfilled their production plans in terms of the total value of output as follows:

	<u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u>		<u>1957</u>
	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Plan with Increased Production Goals</u>	
Hungnam Fertilizer Plant	113%	104%	146%
Pongjung Chemical Plant	125	116	164
No 17 Chemical Plant	103	106	134
Ch'ongsu Chemical Plant	116	107	199.8
Sunch'on Calcium Cyanamide Fertilizer Plant	154	109	125
Yongan Chemical Plant	108	107	134
Haeju Chemical Plant	113	105	212
P'yongyang Experimental Drug Plant	135	118	146
Aoji Chemical Plant	113	107	154
P'yongyang Pharmaceutical Plant	111	102	185
Hungnam Pharmaceutical Plant	119	103	113
Nanam Pharmaceutical Plant	107	101	173

The 1957 State production plan for principal chemical products was fulfilled by 115 percent in chemical fertilizers, including 111 percent in calcium cyanamide and 118 percent in nitrogenous ammonium, 114 percent in sulfuric acid, 154 percent in hydrochloric acid, 115 percent in caustic soda, 113 percent in carbide and 120 percent in coke.

The plan including increased production goals was fulfilled by 102 percent in chemical fertilizers, including 104 percent in calcium cyanamide and 103 percent in nitrogenous

ammonium, 129 percent in hydrochloride acid, 108 percent in caustic soda, 103 percent in carbide and 102 percent in coke. As a result, the chemical industry produced, beyond the State plan, 43,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, 10,100 tons of caustic soda and so forth.

In 1957, the chemical industry produced 323,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, 247,000 tons of ammonium sulfate, 9,300 tons of caustic soda, 143,000 tons of carbide, and numerous new products such as sulfurous carbon (aryu t'anso) and sodium sulfide "barat'ong" [baryta?].

Output of principal chemical products increased as follows:

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>
Chemical Fertilizers	166%	81%	-
Calcium Cyanamide	108	155	-
Ammonium Sulfate	173	76	-
Nitrogenous Ammonium	154	145	-
Sulfuric Acid	179	64	-
Ammonium	188	77	-
Caustic Soda	151	100.3	30 times
Sodium Sulfide	120	-	-
Calcium Carbonate	166	-	-
Zinc Oxide	105	-	-
Carbide	145	104	23 times
"Aramdan" [Alundum?]	133	-	-
Electrode	109	75	28 times
Paint	122	-	-
Explosives	106	-	-
Coke	105	77	-

In 1957, 1,515 new designs for efficiency improvement were applied to production processes of the chemical industry, a number 14 percent higher than in 1955 and 3.1 times the corresponding figure in 1953. Compared with the 1956 level, the average output of ammonium sulfate per set of saturating machines in chemical plants increased 5 percent in 1957, and the hourly output of ammonium per compound tower increased 16.6 percent.

Again compared with the 1956 level, output per nitration kiln increased 21.8 percent in 1957, and the average nitrogen content in calcium cyanamide increased 0.9 percent. The hourly output of carbide per kiln increased 16 percent, and the hourly output of caustic soda per electrolysis kiln increased 16.6 percent.

The 1957 State labor productivity plan was fulfilled 117 percent by the Ministry of Chemical Industry as a whole, with the Chemical Industry Control Bureau fulfilling 117 percent and the Pharmaceutical Industry Control Bureau fulfilling 113 percent. The plan including increased production goals was fulfilled 107 percent by the Ministry of Chemical Industry as a whole, the Chemical Industry Control Bureau fulfilling 108 percent and the Pharmaceutical Industry Control Bureau fulfilling 103 percent.

#### Increase in Labor Productivity and Number of Employees in the Chemical Industry

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>
Labor Productivity	117%	160%
Number of Employees	118	268

In 1957, the original cost of all goods produced in the chemical industry was reduced to 6.4 percent below the State plan, and the original cost of comparable goods was 16 percent less than the average original cost in 1956, thus bringing about a saving of more than 960 million won to the State.

The original cost per unit of chemical products in 1957 decreased from the average original cost of 1956 as follows:

Ammonium Sulfate Fertilizer	minus 18%
Ammonium (Pongung Chemical Plant)	minus 28.8
Calcium Cyanamide (Pongung Chemical Plant)	minus 4.4
Calcium Cyanamide (Sunch'on Calcium Cyanamide Fertilizer Plant)	minus 12.9
Carbide	minus 8.6
Carbide (Pongung Chemical Plant)	minus 17.1
Carbide (Ch'ongsu Chemical Plant)	minus 7.0
Caustic Soda	minus 24.0
Bleaching Powder (Pongung Chemical Plant)	minus 3.9

#### BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY

The basic tasks of the building materials industry in 1957 were to further expand the production of cement, a basic building material, to increase the output of prefabricated building materials and to execute broad organization for the production of substitute building materials. For this purpose, in 1957 the building materials industry carried out State capital construction amounting to 940 million won, of which the cement industry accounted for 407 million won. In addition, local industry and other ministries and bureaus made huge capital investments for the construction of brick yards and roofing tile plants.

As a result of the capital construction, production facilities and production capacity of building materials plants were further expanded. In 1957, the Bureau of

of Building Materials Industry fulfilled the State plan, in terms of the total value of output, 110 percent and the plan including increased production goals by 102 percent.

The cement industry fulfilled the 1957 State Plan 119 percent and the plan including increased production goals by 103 percent. Consequently, the total value of output by the building materials industry in 1957 was 37 percent above the 1956 level, and 13 times and 4.9 times the 1953 and the pre-war 1949 levels, respectively.

Implementation of Total Output Value Plans by Principal Building Materials Plants

	<u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u>		<u>1957</u>
	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Plan with Increased Production Goals</u>	<u>1956</u>
Sunghori Cement Plant	119%	110%	267%
Ch'onnaeri Cement Plant	124	117	118
Haeju Cement Plant	132	89	183
Madong Cement Plant	113	101	634
Komusan Cement Plant	110	97	126
Taesong Brick Yard	108	104	105
Kangnam Brick Yard	109	103	102
Sunch'on Brick Yard	120	106	176
Saenggiryong Kiln Industry (Yoop) Plant	142	116	120
Pakch'ung Brick Yard	108	105	111
Kangdok Brick Yard	112	107	119

Table Cont'd

Kanggye Brick Yard	110%	106%	135%
Ch'ongjin Slate Plant	107	102	111
P'yongsan Slate Plant	102	90	103
Yont'an Slate Plant	118	109	111
Kangdong Floor Heating Stone Plant	108	101	118
Kowon Lime Plant	111	-	114
Mirim Block Plant	199	165	138
Sinuiju "T'eksu"** Plant	153	118	101
Kilju Plywood Plant	108	101	108
Kilju Room Building Material (pangbujae) Plant	126	111	270

[\* In all likelihood, derived from occidental usage, a term starting with "Tex-".]

The 1957 State production plan for principal building materials was fulfilled 119 percent in cement, 109 percent in ordinary bricks [as contrasted with refractory bricks], 107 percent in artificial slates, 108 percent in standard slates, 112 percent in slaked lime, 111 percent in caustic lime, 117 percent in "t'eksu", 108 percent in plate glass, and 119 percent in ceramic products for sanitary use.

The plan including increased production goals was fulfilled 102 percent in ordinary bricks, 102 percent in artificial slates, 107 percent in slaked lime and 114 percent in ceramic products for sanitary use. As a result, the building materials industry produced, beyond the State plan, 145,000 tons of cement, 190,000 square meters of plate glass and 50 million ordinary bricks.

Output of Principal Building Materials in 1957

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Cement	1,000 tons	895
Ordinary Bricks	1,000,000	736
Plate Glass	1,000 square meters	2,568

Increase in Output of Principal Building Materials

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>
Cement	150%	167%	34 times
Ordinary Bricks	106	17 times	43 times
Artificial Slates	111	405%	-
Slaked Lime	134	-	11 times
Caustic Lime	134	-	83 times
"T'eksu"	166	-	-
Plate Glass	131	-	-

In 1957, the utility rate of facilities increased greatly in the building materials industry. Introduced into the production processes of the building materials industry were 573 new designs, a number 36 percent higher than in 1956. In 1957, as compared with the 1956 level, the average output of cement per kiln increased 9.9 percent; the average output of bricks per square meter of baking kiln increased 11 percent; and the average output of glass per set of impressing machines increased 12 percent.

In 1957, the Ministry of Construction and Building Materials Industry fulfilled the 1957 State industrial labor productivity plan 108 percent, in which the cement industry fulfilled by 121 percent. Labor productivity in the sector of cement industry rose 59 percent above the 1954 level. In 1957, the number of employees in the building materials industry increased from the 1956 level 52 percent for the Ministry of Construction and Building Materials Industry as a whole, with the cement industry increasing 11 percent.

The original cost of all goods produced in the building materials sector of the Ministry of Construction and Building Materials Industry in 1957 was 9.2 percent lower than the State plan, and the original cost of comparable goods was lowered to 15.1 percent below the average original cost in 1956. The original cost per unit of products in 1957 fell from the average original cost of 1956 by 8 percent in cement and 30 percent in plate glass.

### LIGHT INDUSTRY

To meet the growing needs of the people, measures were taken by light industry to increase the output of daily necessities and foodstuffs.

While industrial enterprises under the Ministry of Light Industry made strenuous endeavours to increase the output of commodities by raising labor productivity and maximizing the utility rate of facilities, local industrial enterprises and cooperatives struggled for greater mobilization of local resources and for the economic use of waste and rejects of State enterprises.

In 1957, the State investment for capital construction in light industry was 2.5 billion won, of which construction in the textile industry accounted for 790 million won and that in the foodstuff processing industry 128 million won. Newly constructed in 1957 were the dye shop of the P'yongyang Textile Mill, the staple fibre shop of the Ch'onjin Textile Mill and the corn processing shop of the P'yongyang Grain Processing Plant (Koksan Kongjang).

Rehabilitated or expanded and put into operation in 1957 were the synthetic silk textile shop and sulfuric acid shop of the Ch'ongjin Textile Mill, the weaving shop (chikp'o chikjang) of the Pakch'on Silk Textile Mill, weaving shop of the Nyongbyon Silk Textile Mill, weaving shop of the Kaesong Fabrics Mill, fibre shop of the Pukson Flax Mill, bakery shop of the P'yongyang Grain Processing Plant, Hamhung Brewery, salt fields of the Yonbaek Saltery and many other shops.

As a result, annual production capacity was augmented in 1957 by 2,500 tons of staple fibre, 400 tons of confectionaries and a dyeing capacity of 38 million meters a year.

Increase of Production Capacity of Principal Products in Light Industry

	<u>1 Jan 1958</u>	<u>1 Jan 1950</u>	<u>1 Jan 1958</u>
	<u>1 Jan 1957</u>	<u>1 Jan 1954</u>	<u>1949</u>
Cotton Textiles	-	3.1 times	6.6 times
Silk Textiles	120%	-	-
Raw Silk	-	2.2 times	118%
Rubber Shoes	145%	172%	-
Canvas Shoes	250%	-	-

In 1957, the Ministry of Light Industry fulfilled the State plan in terms of the total value of output by 120 percent and the plan including increased production goals by 105 percent. As a result, it produced beyond the State plan goods valued at 4.71 billion won.

Individual control bureaus of the Ministry of Light Industry fulfilled the 1957 production plan as follows:

	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Plan Including Increased Production Goals</u>
<b>Control Bureaus:</b>		
Cotton Textile Industry	112%	109%
Silk Textile Industry	123	104
Paper Industry	122	93
Salt and Ginseng Industry	133	103
Foodstuffs Industry	126	103
Daily Necessities Industry	119	108

The rate at which the 1957 plan was fulfilled in light industry was considerably higher than the corresponding rate of 1956 plan fulfillment. For example, 83.3 percent of all enterprises in light industry overfulfilled plans including increased production goals in 1957.

The principal enterprises of light industry fulfilled the 1957 plan as follows:

	<u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u>		
	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Plan with Increased Production Goals</u>	<u>1957</u>
			<u>1956</u>
P'yongyang Textile Mill	100%	108%[sic]	131%
Musong Textile Mill	108	106	120
Sinuiju Woollen Textile Mill	124	106	108
P'yongyang Silk Textile Mill	139	102	345

Table Cont'd

Nyongbyon Silk Textile Mill	126%	105.5	166%
Pakch'on Silk Textile Mill	127	105	139
P'yongyang Thread Mill	108	103	116
Hamhung Thread Mill	110	105	139
Sinuiju Paper Mill	116	100	132
P'yongyang Grain Processing Plant	116	103	407
P'yongyang Cigarette Plant	138	106	133
P'yongyang Soy Sauce Plant	106	102	125
Yongsong Meat Processing Plant	204	135	729
P'yongyang Daily Necessities Plant	103	101	212
P'yongyang Leather Plant	138	112	194
Kwangnyangman Saltery	132	100.4	191
P'yongyang Brewery	109	104	135
Chonch'on Match Plant	115	100	150
Kanggye Pencil Plant	131	100	103

In 1957, the total value of output by individual sectors of light industry increased as follows:

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>
Textile Industry	142%	428%	286%
Daily Necessities and Stationery	225	835	925
Foodstuffs and "kibop'um"	197	348	244
Leather and Shoes	115	348	244
Rubber Industry	137	155	372
Paper Industry	118	253	967
Medical Drug Industry	163	414	289

Light industry overfulfilled the 1957 production plan by considerable margins in the output of many products. The State plan was fulfilled 107 percent in cotton textile goods, 207 percent in woolen textile goods, 136 percent in silk textile goods, 121 percent in knitted goods, 104 percent in socks, 129 percent in underwear, 103 percent in working cloth, 108 percent in shoes, 136 percent in canned meat, 124 percent in salt, 111 percent in vegetable oil, 110 percent in soap, and 114 percent in cigarettes.

The plan including increased production goals was fulfilled 106 percent in cotton textile goods, 125 percent in woolen textile goods, 118 percent in knitted goods, 103 percent in socks, 124 percent in underwear, 104 percent in shoes, 115 percent in canned meat, 106 percent in vegetable oil, 108 percent in soap and 105 percent in cigarettes.

As a result, light industry produced in 1957, beyond the State plan, 1,790,000 meters of cotton textile goods, 640 tons of cotton thread, 25 tons of raw silk, 30 tons of synthetic silk thread, 1,720,000 meters of silk textile goods, 65,000 meters of woolen textile goods, 460,000 pairs of socks, 935,000 pieces of underwear, 27,000 suits of work clothes, 1,430,000 pairs of shoes, 800 tons of cigarettes, 534 tons of soybean oil and 505 tons of soap.

Output of principal products by light industry in 1957  
was as follows:

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Output</u>
Cotton Textiles	10,000 meters	8,452
Silk Textiles	10,000 meters	647
Woolen Textiles	10,000 meters	13
Cotton Thread	10,000 tons	1.3
Socks	10,000 pairs	1,072
Underwear	10,000 pieces	414
Work Clothes	10,000 suits	83
Shoes	10,000 pairs	1,837
Soy Sauce	10,000 liters	3,787
Vegetable Oil	ton	10,000
Soap	ton	5,500
Cigarettes	ton	6,700

In 1957, many new products were produced in the sector of light industry, including flannelette, regular silk (pongyon) "kumgang" fabrics [kumgang] is probably a trademark or brand name, derived from Kumgang-san, Diamond Mountain], velvet, synthetic silk [rayon] polo, 22 kinds of dyed fabrics, various bleached fabrics (p'yobaeck chikmul), crepe 'shopping' fabrics, figured regular silk fabrics, 10 kinds of synthetic silk fabrics, 138 kinds of genuine silk (sungyon), canned meat, canned fruits, canned fish and many processed grain products demanded by the people.

Output of principal products of light industry increased as follows:

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>
Cotton Textile Goods	115%	896;	407%
Cotton Thread	125	603	529
Silk Textile Goods	192	203	771
Raw Silk	120	128	362
Woolen Textile Goods	180	-	3,700
Socks	107	162	219
Underwear	189	701	1,200
Work Clothes	"	1,000	376
Shoes	105	-	259
Rubber Shoes	"	158	167
Salt	198	111	735
Soy Sauce	135	211	214
"Toenjang"	111	-	232
Vegetable Oil	112	124	145
Soap	117	-	174
Cigarettes	122	111	153

By introducing 2,158 new designs into production processes, light industry attained in 1957 not only a saving of 270 million won for the State but also considerable technological progress in the industry. As a result, the average net recovery rate of cotton thread from raw cotton at textile mills increased 0.6 percent from the 1956 level, and that of raw silk from hard silk increased 1.8 percent. The average hourly output per spindle increased 19 percent; average hourly frequency of weft shuttling (wit'a su) by cotton textile looms increased 10 percent; average hourly output of thread per thread

making vat increased 22 percent; and average hourly frequency of weft shuttling by silk textile looms increased 17 percent.

At paper mills, the average revolution frequency of the paper-making timber vat (mokbu) increased 23 percent, and the average hourly output per set (134-inch) of coarse paper-making machines increased 53 percent. The net recovery rate of soybean oil at oil and fat plants increased 0.2 percent.

In 1957, the Ministry of Light Industry fulfilled the State labor productivity plan 119 percent and the plan including increased productivity goals by 105 percent.

Increase in Labor Productivity and Number of Employees in Enterprises Under Ministry of Light Industry Control

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>
Labor Productivity	135%	262%	266%
No of Employees	116	195	120

The original cost of all goods produced by light industry in 1957 was 6.3 percent less than the 1957 plan, and the original cost of comparable goods was 10.5 percent less than the average original cost in 1956. Savings from this reduction of original costs amounted to 1.9 billion won. The original cost per unit of products fell from the average original cost of 1956 by 9 percent in cotton textile goods, 9 percent in silk textile goods, 6 percent in rubber shoes, 9 percent in tennis shoes, 5 percent in soy sauce, 9 percent in salt and 7 percent in soap.

Local Industry

Local industry was rapidly developed in 1957. The total value of capital construction carried out by all the provincial people's councils in 1957 amounted to 1.5 billion

won. As a result, production facilities of the provincial plants were further expanded.

The 1957 State production plan was fulfilled 122 percent in terms of the total value of output for provincial industry as a whole, and plans including increased production goals were fulfilled 108 percent. In terms of the total value of output, the 1957 production plan of provincial industry was fulfilled by individual provinces as follows:

	<u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u>		<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>
	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Plan with Increased Production Goals</u>		
P'yongyang City	122%	108%	175%	146%
P'yongan-namdo	119	114	128	138
P'yongan-pukto	126	107	182	134
Changgang-do	117	110	137	150
Hwanghae-namdo	129	118	138	133
Hwanghae-pukto	119	102	164	133
Kangwon-do	131	107	209	136
Hamgyong-namdo	118	109	113	136
Hamgyong-pukto	114	107	124	135
Yanggang-do	140	104	585	224
Kaesong City	119	103	376	192

By broad utilization of local resources and scrap, provincial industrial enterprises produced many new products, and the variety of consumer goods for daily use was further expanded.

In 1957, many daily necessities were produced by provincial industrial plants, including trunks, umbrellas, buttons made from sea shells, "t'eksu" [a building material] made of saw dust, wooden furniture, hooks, flower vases, flower bowls, toys, peanut oil, dried pumpkin slices (habakdan), "mop'o" for use in paper making, dyed towels, cotton fabrics, children's underwear, wild grape wine, apple jam, vinegar, "ajinomoto" [a Japanese term used in Korea, meaning "mono-sodium glutamate"], strawberry juice, dry noodles, and various pickled (in jars) foodstuffs. Output of principal products of provincial industry increased as follows:

	<u>1957</u> <u>1954</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1955</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>
"Hori"	258%	162%	151%
Weeding Equipment	5,000	209	199.8
Ox and Horse Carts	449	238	228
Hoists	-	633	123
Lumber	198	124	113
Soy Sauce	401	142	131
"Toenjang"	413	134	104
Soybean Oil	790	149	126
Underwear	764	123	119

#### Producer Cooperatives

In 1957, producer cooperatives were further expanded and strengthened. Even in the type of cooperatives, the previous single type cooperative, i.e., industrial producer cooperative, has now developed into many different forms of cooperatives, such as the service cooperative, honor soldiers' cooperative, soldiers' families' cooperative and production and sales cooperative. In 1957, the number

of producer cooperatives increased very rapidly, and the membership of these cooperatives and the variety of their products also expanded greatly.

(1) Increase in Number of Cooperatives

	<u>No in 1957</u>	<u>1957 1949</u>	<u>1957 1953</u>	<u>1957 1956</u>
Total	824	145%	142%	150%
Industrial Producer Cooperatives	540	-	110	184
Including:				
Honor Soldiers' Cooperatives	66	-	87	102
Soldiers' Families' Cooperatives	58	-	341	171
Production and Sales Cooperatives	88	-	-	352
Service Cooperatives	173	-	-	129

(2) Increase in Cooperative Membership

	<u>Membership in 1957</u>	<u>1957 1949</u>	<u>1957 1953</u>	<u>1957 1956</u>
Total	72,939	339%	330%	184%
Industrial Producer Cooperatives	55,356	257	290	223
Including:				
Honor Soldiers' Cooperatives	3,724	-	151	137
Soldiers' Families' Cooperatives	8,516	-	1,700	225
Production and Sales Cooperatives	4,676	-	-	735
Service Cooperatives	12,351	-	353 times	161

In 1957, the output of production tools and daily necessities by the producer cooperatives increased greatly, and as for the variety of products, 2,018 different kinds of goods were produced by these cooperatives, a number 49 percent higher than in 1956 and 291 percent as large as the corresponding figure in 1953.

Of the total value of output by cooperative industry, individual provinces accounted for the following: P'yongyang 28.4 percent, P'yongan-namdo 7.6 percent, P'yongan-pukto 13.6 percent, Chagang-do 3.3 percent, Hwanghae-namdo 4.9 percent, Hwanghae-pukto 4.9 percent, Kangwon-do 7.6 percent, Hamgyong-namdo 10.1 percent, Hamgyong-pukto 10.2 percent, Yanggang-do 1.3 percent and Kaesong 8.1 percent.

### FISHERIES

In full support of the decisions adopted both at the December 1956 Plenum and the April 1957 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party and by demonstrating a high degree of political enthusiasm and creative labor, fishery workers raised the fishery industry in 1957 to an unprecedented level.

The capital construction carried out in the sector of state fishery alone in 1957 was 74 percent larger than in 1956, and the material and technological foundation of the fisheries was continuously consolidated. The rate of increase in capital construction investment in the fishing industry was as follows:

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Investment	100%	174.2%
Industrial Construction	100	163.9
Housing Construction	100	234.1

In 1957, as compared with the 1949 level, the number of State enterprises increased 56.5 percent and the number of employees 25 times; the number of fishery cooperatives increased 40.3 percent and the number of employees 65.4 percent over the 1949 level. In the course of agricultural cooperativization, semi-farming and semi-fishing cooperatives were widely organized in the rural areas; the number reached 962 in 1957 with a total membership of more than 145,000.

Along with the rapid development of the shipbuilding industry and the fishing equipment industry, the State fisheries sector alone came to possess more than 100 fishing fleets and modern processing facilities.

### Fishing

In the sector of fisheries, the number of mechanized fishing boats increased by more than 100 boats in 1957, including the 300-horsepower whalers, 200-horsepower deep sea fishing boats, dragnet boats (*ch'oyemang-son*), large smacks (*konoh'ak-son*), "chamang-son" and long-line fishing boats.

Between 1953 and 1957, the number of mechanized fishing boats increased 23 times, total horsepower 25 times and the total tonnage nearly 10 times. On the other hand, the number of fishing boats without engines increased 224 percent during the same period. Furthermore, all mechanized fishing boats are equipped with wireless, and the location of schools of fish is done by numerous reconnaissance boats equipped with modern equipment. As a result, the total fish batch in 1957 reached 583,464 tons.

The sector of State-operated fisheries fulfilled the 1957 industrial production plan 117.2 percent and plans with increased production goals by 102.7 percent. The State plan for production in kind [such as fish catch] was fulfilled 127.5 percent and the plans with increased production goals by 105.2 percent. As a result, the total fish catch in 1957 surpassed the 1956 level, the record year in the nation's history, by 44 percent and the 1949 level by 56.9 percent. Production in individual provinces increases as follows:

	<u>Fish Catch (%)</u>		
	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
			<u>1949</u>
Total	144%		156.9%
Eastern Sea:			
Hamgyong-pukto	152.8		172.2
Hamgyong-namdo	121.2		203.8
Kangwon-do	164.1		72.3
Total	135.2		138.0
Western Sea:			
P'yongan-pukto	190		230
P'yongan-namdo	203.5		273.4
Hwanghae-namdo	366.1		216
Total	229		223.2

In 1957, the proportion of individual types of fish caught to the total fish catch underwent considerable change. As indicated in the table, the catch of high-grade fish increased in 1957 at a higher rate than such objects of mass production as whiting and laminarian seaweed.

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	134.3
Whiting	100	129.2
"Kkanari"	100	138.4
Saury	100	1,431.5
[Cont'd]		

Table Cont'd

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
"Hoetdae"	100	177.2
Giltthead	100	177.4
Total	100	197.8
Laminarian Seaweed	100	181.8
Laver	100	342.1

The basic reasons for such new development are the rapid expansion of deep sea and pelagic fishing and improvement in the medium and small-scale fishing in the Western Seas along with more diversified fishing operations.

Whereas dragnet fishing by motorized boats was, until 1956, done mainly in seas with a depth of around 100 meters, by 1957 this type of operation was performed in seas 100 to 300 meters deep, and the fishing area was expanded from 10 miles off the coast to 20-30 miles off shore. The number of expeditions and the output by deep sea and pelagic fishing in 1957 were as follows (1956=100):

	<u>Number of Expeditions</u>	<u>Output [Catch]</u>
Deep Sea Fishing	205%	430.7%
Pelagic Fishing	166	246.4

"Angang-mang" [type of net] fishing, which constitutes the basic of fishing in the Western Sea, was increasingly motorized, and experimental operations as a prelude to the introduction of the 5-angle trapping net (ogak-mang bolch'igae) and "chorigae" fishing zones in the Eastern Sea were successfully carried out. As a result, the simultaneous operation of two different types of fishing in the Western Sea was

made possible by overcoming previous restrictions imposed by tides (eari chocuu).

In 1957, "chamang" [a type of net] fishing, long-line angle fishing and various other medium and small scale operations were conducted 21.2 percent more frequently than in 1956, and the catch by these methods increased 44.6 percent over the 1956 level. The total catch of high-grade fish by these methods in 1957 was 1,000 tons more than that caught during the three preceding years [1954-1956].

As a result of the "full boat movement," "majority movement", "caging movement," "double-trap laying" and many other creative devices introduced in fishing by workers in 1957, the operational rate of fishing boats was raised as follows:

Increased in Number of Expedition Days  
in Principal Fishing Zones

	<u>Expedition No of Days in 1956</u>	<u>Expedition No of Days in 1957</u>	<u>Rate of Increase</u>
Large Motorized Boat Dragnet	111	145	130.6%
Small Motorized Boat Dragnet	73	124	169.8
Deep Sea Motorized Boat Dragnet	67	122	182.1
Two-Motorized Boat Dragnet	102	110	107.8
"Angan-chamang"	113	169	449[sic]
Trawl	33	135	409.1
Total	-	-	155.8

At the same time, various new fishing methods of high productive significance were introduced in 1957. The trawling technology was completed, whale hunting was satisfactorily carried out, "kopdung-o" fishing was creatively applied, and fishing by luring with lights was also successful.

In particular, the T'oejo Fishing Enterprise (Saopso) and many other fishing enterprises in Hamgyong-nando caught many whiting even during the day time although whiting fishing was previously done only at night. The whiting catch by the T'oejo Fishing Enterprise in 1957 accounted for 30 percent of the total fish catch by the enterprise, increasing the average fish catch per fishing boat to 1,600 tons (the record catch by one boat was 2,257 tons), the highest record in the entire nation.

### Fresh Water Fish Breeding

Fresh water fish breeding, which is highly important for an over-all development of fisheries, was also rapidly expanded; in 1957 the total area of State and provincial breeding ponds increased 4.8 times over the 1949 level. In 1957 there were seven carp breeding ponds with an annual production and distribution capacity of 5 million carp fry and three rainbow trout breeding ponds with an annual production and distribution capacity of 1.6 million fry.

To extend breeding technology, particularly to agricultural cooperatives, more than 350 breeding technicians were trained in 1957 and State breeding ponds and breeding research organs strengthened direct technical guidance work. As a result, agricultural cooperatives began experimental fresh water fish breeding in an area of 150 ohongbo of rice paddies and produced 130 kilograms of carp per ohongbo while increasing the output of rice by 6 to 12 percent.

### Processing Industry

Built with the aid of the great Soviet peoples, the Sinp'o Fish Cannery commenced operation in 1957 with an annual

production capacity of more than 10,000 tons of high-grade processed fish products. Also commencing operation in 1957 were the Kimch'aek and Sinp'o Refrigeration Plants.

The supply of fresh fish and frozen fish by the fish processing sector in 1957 increased 53.2 percent over the 1956 level, accounting for 40.1 percent of the total fish catch in 1957.

As for the output of processed fish products, the proportion of salted fish to total processed fish products fell from 59 percent in 1956 to 37.6 percent in 1957, while that of dried fish increased from 10.3 percent in 1956 to 20.2 percent in 1957.

The variety of processed products also increased. In 1957, more than 100 new products were produced, including canned fish, pickled fish and refined fish (yonjep'um). In 1957 the technological and economic foundation of fisheries was further consolidated, and along with a rapid increase in production, the socialist form of economy took an overwhelmingly preponderant position and the socialist integration of fishing villages was basically completed.

Proportions of Output by Various Forms  
of Enterprises

	1949	1956	1957
Total	100	100	100
Socialist Enterprises	73.5	96.7	98.5
State Enterprises	67.2	67.5	60.4
Fishery Cooperatives	32.8	25.5	25.8
Semi-Farming Semi-Fishing	-	7.0	10.4
As Subsidiary Enterprise	-	-	3.4
Petty Mercantile Enterprises (Private Fishermen)	26.5	3.3	1.5

The income of fishery workers increased greatly in 1957. Income per worker in the State enterprises increased 75 percent over the 1956 level, and the share per member family of fishery cooperatives increased 31 percent over the 1956 level.

## FORESTRY

In 1957, the Bureau of Forestry carried State capital construction worth 725,000,000 won. Industrial enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Forestry fulfilled the 1957 State production plan 111 percent and plans with increased production goals by 102 percent. The total value of output by the forestry and lumber processing sector increased 20 percent over the 1956 level and was 2.7 times and 2.1 times the 1953 and 1949 levels, respectively.

In terms of the total value of output, the principal forest products enterprises (saopso) fulfilled their 1957 plans as follows:

	<u>Rate of 1957 Plan Fulfillment</u>		
	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>Plan with Increased Production Goals</u>	<u>1957</u>
		<u>1956</u>	

### Forest Products Enterprise:

Yup'yeong	114%	102%	113%
Yonam	106	100.1	126
Yonsa	111	102	151
Pooh'on	105	101	108
Changjin	110	103	116
Songgan	113	104	126
Ogasan	115	104	232
Amnokkang	118	103	103

[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd

T'aep'yong	105%	101%	103%
Ch'ongjin	112	99	107
Musan	113	105	123
<u>Lumber Kill:</u>			
Wiyon	107	101	110
Yonam	112	100	110
Yup'yong	114	105	113
Sinuiju	115	102	149
Changjin	118	103	111
Chungam	113	102	148
Hanp'o	109	101	158
Pujon	110	102	102
P'ungsø	109	101	139
Saejang	107	100	112
So-P'yongyang	107	101	116

In 1957, the State production plan for principal products was fulfilled 110 percent in timber and 121 percent in lumber, and plans including increased production goals were fulfilled 102 percent in timber and 112 percent in lumber. As a result, 250,000 cubic meters of lumber were produced beyond the State plan.

The 1957 output of timber and lumber was as follows (in thousands of cubic meters):

<u>Output</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u>
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>
Timber	2,792	108½	173%
Lumber	1,242	116	232

In 1957, 263 new designs were introduced into the production processes of forestry, a number 16 percent larger than the corresponding figure for 1956. The improved "palgu" [a transport tool] was adopted by all forest products enterprises for increasing the efficiency of timber transport, and the amount of timber transported by means of the improved "palgu" increased in 1957 by 156 percent over the 1956 level.

At the same time, timber transport by waterways increased by 135 percent, timber transport by winches increased 9 times and timber transport by double tracks increased 16 percent, respectively, over the 1956 level. In timber felling, selective felling was widely applied to form out timber into appropriate raft formations (kkangdde p'y'ongbol), and the 1957 State plan for timber transport by waterways was fulfilled 111 percent and plans with increased transport goals by 101 percent.

In lumber mills, the hourly utility rate of lumber processing machines increased 8 percent over the 1956 level.

The 1957 State labor productivity plan was fulfilled 125 percent, raising the labor productivity to 15 percent above the 1956 level. With this considerable rise in labor productivity in forestry, the original cost of all goods produced in 1957 was reduced 3.7 percent below the State plan, and the original cost of comparable goods was 8 percent below the average original cost in 1956.

## AGRICULTURE

Thanks to the correct agricultural policies of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic, the rural economy, which had incurred severe damage during the Korean War, was rapidly rehabilitated and expanded.

While abiding by the principle of the priority development of heavy industry, the Korean Labor Party also proposed important tasks for the over-all and balanced development of the rural economy which is the foundation for the development of light industry as well as for the improvement of the living standard of the people.

The principal tasks to be implemented in the sector of the rural economy during the First Five-Year Plan period were to bring about a rapid increase in the output of food grains primarily, at the same time, effecting a rapid development of industrial crop cultivation, livestock industry, pomiculture and sericulture; completing agricultural cooperativization; and further consolidating cooperative enterprises both organizationally and economically.

In accordance with the basic direction of the development of the rural economy, the Government of the Republic invested 1.4 billion won for rural construction in 1957. As a result, agricultural facilities were further expanded and the material foundation of the rural economy was further consolidated.

In 1957, the irrigated land area was increased by 24,000 chongbo. Of this, 16,000 chongbo were brought about by State irrigation works and the remaining 8,000 chongbo by agricultural cooperatives using medium and small scale irrigation and river works. As a result, 10,000 chongbo of dry fields were converted into rice paddies.

During the four years from 1954 through 1957, the land area under irrigation increased from 227,000 chongbo to 384,000 chongbo, and the proportion of irrigated paddies to the total area of paddies increased from 39 percent in 1954 to 73.5 percent in 1956 and 77 percent in 1957. During the same period, the proportion of paddy area to the total arable land area in the country increased from

24.3 percent to 26.3 percent.

Furthermore, 1,054 reservoirs, 4,431 pumping stations and many other facilities were either newly constructed or expanded in 1957, and the pumping capacity rose to 3.6 times the corresponding capacity in 1954.

Land rehabilitation and reclamation work were also actively carried out in 1957. A total of 17,000 chongbo of wasteland and fallow land were rehabilitated, creating 5,600 chongbo of new arable land. The area of arable land rehabilitated during the post-war period from 1954 through 1957 increased to more than 145,000 chongbo, and during the same period dykes were constructed along rivers to provide protection to more than 210,000 chongbo of land.

One of the most urgent tasks related to increasing the output of food grains as well as the per-unit output was to increase the supply of chemical fertilizers. As the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant and other chemical fertilizer plants were rehabilitated and expanded, the supply of chemical fertilizers increased to 298,000 tons in 1957, 80,000 tons more than in 1956.

With the increase in the chemical fertilizer supply, the amount of fertilizer applied per chongbo of arable land in 1957 increased 25 percent over the 1956 level. In the meantime, the amount of self-supplied manure per chongbo of arable land increased 13 percent.

The network and facilities of the machine tractor stations were further increased in 1957. Machine tractor stations gradually mechanized field work and effected increases in output as well as in improved production efficiency.

These stations aided the rural economy in various farm work such as initial tilling, sowing, interim tilling, weeding, harvest, threshing and transport, and their services have been further expanded.

Since their establishment in 1950, the number of machine tractor stations increased 10 times by the end of 1957. During the same period, the number of tractors (computed as 15 horsepower per tractor) increased 14 times and the area tilled by these tractors, 122 times.

Increase in Machine Tractor Stations,  
Tractors and Area Tilled by Tractors

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Number of Machine Tractor Stations.	15	16	45	48	50
Number of Tractors (computed as 15 horsepower per tractor)	500	515	1,957	2,072	2,092
Area Tilled (in 1,000 chonjbo)	95	162	366	437	854
Mechanization Level in Arable Land Tilling (%)	4.2	7.1	10.2	11.7	19.0

In addition to the expansion of services of the machine tractor stations, various advanced farm machinery and equipment were supplied to the sector of rural economy, increasing agricultural labor productivity and extending advanced farming techniques to a wide segment of farmers.

In 1957 alone, much farm machinery and equipment were supplied, including 2,100 animal-drawn weeders, 2,096 motorized rice threshers, 7,844 corn threshers, 1,545 motorized silage choppers, 28,636 oxen and horse carts, 3,200 ploughs, 2,547 dust blowers (pumpusi), 3,215 powder sprayers and 18,532 starch makers (chonbungsi).

For the expansion of the irrigation network, the Government supplied, in 1957, 14,000 tons of cement, 15,000 cubic meters of timber, 10,000 cubic meters of lumber, 900 tons of oils, 350 electric motors, 350 transformers, 470 pumps, and 700 tons of steel materials, and for the construction of cold-bed rice nurseries it supplied 730,000 square meters of plate glass, 25,000 cubic meters of lumber, 320 tons of papers, 150 tons of bean oil and 2,586 tons of various farm chemicals.

By further expanding seedling selection work, many good quality seedlings were supplied to the rural areas in

1957, and in accordance with the principle of "right crops in right place and at right time," many advanced farming techniques were introduced.

In answer to the appeal of the Korean Labor Party, cold-bed nursery rice was widely planted in 1957.

Of the total area of paddies planted with rice, the area planted with cold-bed rice, earth-bed rice and compromised rice (cholch'ungmo) [hybrid?] accounted for 57 percent, with cold-bed rice cultivation alone accounting for 10.7 percent of the total area. In dry field farming, too, many advanced farming methods were applied, such as using chemicals on corn and cotton seeds, supplementary artificial pollination of corn and planting of cotton seeds together with manure jars (yongyang tanji kasikbop).

By introducing such advanced cultivation methods as planting different crops in different farming seasons on the same farm land and planting mixed crops, the utility rate of land was increased from 136 percent in 1956 to 150 percent in 1957.

Thanks to the measures taken by the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic during the post-war period, the year 1957 was a turning point in that a great production increase was achieved in all sectors of the rural economy, i.e., in food grains, industrial crops, live-stock, sericultural products and fruits.

The output of food grains in 1957 far exceeded the output in 1956, the record year in the nation's history, and considerably surpassed the pre-liberation 1944 level. A sound material foundation for the livestock industry was established, and the output of fruits also far surpassed the output in 1944.

The total value of agricultural output in 1957 increased 31 percent over the pre-war 1949 level and 98 percent over the 1946 level.

The value of agricultural output in individual sectors increased as follows (percent):

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>
Total Value of Agricultural Output	100	110	114	140	173	131
Value of Food Grain Output	100	96	100	127	137	120
Value of Livestock Products	100	124	120	169	256	182
Value of Cocoon Silk Output	100	130	127	169	264	160
Value of Fruit Output	100	75	135	105	283	208

#### Growth of Agricultural Cooperatives

As of the end of 1957, agricultural cooperatives comprised 95.6 percent of the total farming families and 93.7 percent of the total arable land area.

#### Growth of Agricultural Cooperatives

(as of the end of year)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
No of Agricultural Cooperatives	806	10,098	12,132	15,825	16,032
2nd Type of Cooperatives	-	2,176	950	392	193
3rd Type of Cooperatives	-	7,922	11,182	15,433	15,839
Proportion of Cooperativized Farming Families to Total Farming Families (%)	1.2	31.8	49.0	80.9	95.6 [Cont'd]

Table Cont'd

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Proportion of Cooperatized Arable Land Area to Total Arable Land Area		0.6	30.9	48.6	77.9
					93.7

Growth of Agricultural Cooperatives in Provinces  
(As of the end of year)

	<u>No of Agricultural Cooperatives</u>		<u>Proportion of Cooperativized Farm Families to Total</u>	
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
P'yongyang City	62	82	53.8%	96.1%
P'yongan-namdo	2,853	2,809	86.0	97.5
P'yongan-pukto	2,331	2,273	78.0	93.7
Chagang-do	922	997	73.4	94.2
Hwanghae-namdo	2,420	2,573	76.3	97.1
Hwanghae-pukto	1,894	1,940	86.4	95.6
Kangwon-do	1,229	1,150*	82.2	94.6
Hamyong-namdo	1,967	2,043	90.4	96.0
Hamyong-pukto	1,308	1,262*	72.9	95.6
Yanggang-do	601	693	66.2	89.4
Kaesong City	233	210*	76.7	94.6

\*The decrease in the number of cooperatives in some provinces was due to the merger of cooperatives into larger ones.

Agricultural cooperativization was thus basically completed in the northern half of the Republic, replacing farming by scattered private farmers with socialist farming conducted by agricultural cooperatives and winning a decisive victory in the socialist integration of the rural economy.

As material and technological facilities of the rural economy expanded, agricultural cooperatives were further consolidated both organizationally and economically.

Average Size of Agricultural Cooperatives

	<u>Average No of Farm Families Per Cooperative</u>	<u>Average Arable Land Area per Cooperative</u>
July 1953	12.6 families	20.6 chongbo
June 1954	18.0	30
June 1955	39.4	70.8
June 1956	49.8	81.8
December 1956	54.7	88.3
December 1957	58	96.8

The average number of farming families per cooperative increased from 41 in 1955 to 58 in 1957. During the same period the average arable land area per cooperative increased from 70.1 chongbo to 96.8 chongbo.

The proportion of agricultural cooperatives of varying sizes to the total number of cooperatives changed as follows:

	Dec 1954	June 1955	June 1956	Dec 1956	Dec 1957
Total Number of Coops	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Up to 30 Families	57.0	43.3	26.8	23.0	15.3
31 to 50 Families	27.7	33.8	33.9	33.0	28.6
51 to 100 Families	13.1	20.3	32.7	35.4	42.2
101 to 200 Families	2.2	2.4	6.3	7.9	12.9
201 and more Families	-	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.0

As the organizational and economic foundation of agricultural cooperatives was consolidated, the living standard of cooperative members was also considerably raised.

The output of principal products increased in 1957, over the 1956 level, 12 percent in food grains, 46 percent in tubers, 270 percent in fruits, 50 percent in coconuts and 36 percent in meat. The number of domestic animals per member family of cooperatives increased 33 percent in Korean cattle and 40 percent in hogs.

The total amount of the joint fund of agricultural cooperatives, including joint accumulation and social and cultural funds which are the primary source for the advancement of the living standard of cooperative members, more than doubled in 1957. Even after expending 100,000 tons of crops more [than in 1956] in exchange for fertilizers, seedlings, fodder and other production costs, each member family of cooperatives received in 1957 a share of 1,742 kilograms of food grains, 434 kilograms of tubers and 13,703 won in cash. This share is an increase of 8 percent in food grains, 22 percent in tubers and 44 percent in cash as compared with the 1956 level.

In 1957, agricultural cooperatives augmented their joint accumulation and social and cultural fund by more than 170,000 tons of food grains, 10,000 tons of tubers and 1.9 billion won in cash.

The value of joint assets of agricultural cooperatives in 1957 rose to 41 billion won, 37 percent above the 1956 level, and a share of 2.56 million won per cooperative or 44,000 won per cooperative member family.

In 1957, more than 7,700 managerial cadres were trained for agricultural cooperatives, and the management and operation of cooperatives were further improved.

### State Agriculture

State farms and stock farms which had to play an important role in agricultural development during the post-war period were further expanded, and considerable achievements were made in introducing advanced farming techniques and in agronomic studies.

In 1957, the number of the State farms and stock farms increased to 4.5 times the 1949 level, and during the same period the arable land area of these farms increased 7.5 times.

#### Increase in Number of State Farms and Stock Farms and in Arable Land Area

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
No of State Farms and Stock Farms (each)	37	213	138	165
State-Operated Farms and Stock Farms	37	37	49	53
Provincial Farms and Stock Farms	-	176	139	112
Arable Land Area of State Farms and Stock Farms (in chonjoo)	8,448	57,191	71,000	63,648
State-Operated Farms and Stock Farms	8,448	33,314	39,821	41,123

[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1957</u>
Provincial Farms and Stock Farms		19,016	22,921	14,077

Note: Arable area includes State nurseries.

In 1957, State farms and stock farms made considerable advances in agricultural production, pomiculture and the livestock industry.

The 1957 sowing plan was fulfilled 107 percent for the State farms and stock farms as a whole, the State-operated farms and stock farms fulfilling 106 percent and the provincial farms and stock farms fulfilling 109 percent. The sowing plan for individual crops was also fulfilled by the State-operated farms and stock farms, 108 percent in food grains, including paddy rice which was fulfilled 101 percent, 110 percent in fodder crops and 103 percent in vegetables. The provincial farms and stock farms fulfilled their sowing plans, by 108 percent in food grains, 104 percent in tubers and 115 percent in fodder crops.

The 1957 food grain production plan was fulfilled 117 percent by the State-operated farms and stock farms and 142 percent by the provincial farms and stock farms, and the output of food grains by these State enterprises in 1957 was 8 percent larger than in 1956.

The State farms and stock farms also account for an overwhelming portion of the total fruit output in the nation. In 1957, the State farms and stock farms produced 46,440 tons of fruits, accounting for 42 percent of the total fruit output in the country.

Increase in Output of Fruits by State Farms and Stock Farms (%)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1949</u>
Output of Fruits	100	71	242	114	245	820%
Output of Apples	100	69	144	110	254	880
Output of Pears	100	101	184	177	249	174

FOOD GRAINS

The 1957 sowing plan was fulfilled 107 percent, 107 percent in area sown with food grains, [including] 102 percent in the rice paddy area, 111 percent in the soybean area, and 116 percent in the tuber area.

The total area sown in 1957 was 140,000 chongbo larger than in 1956, 330,000 chongbo larger than in 1953 and 170,000 chongbo larger than in pre-war 1949. The food grain area in 1957 was 90,000 chongbo larger than in 1956, 150,000 chongbo larger than in 1953 and 140,000 chongbo larger than in pre-war 1949. The high-yielding crop area, such as paddy rice and corn, reached 1,260,000 chongbo in 1957, 158,000 chongbo larger than in 1956, 590,000 chongbo larger than in 1953 and 596,000 chongbo larger than in pre-war 1949.

The area sown with principal crops increased as follows:

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1953</u>
Total Sown Area		106%	107%	111%		
Food Grains		104	107	107		
Paddy Rice		102	131	116		

[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>
Corn	125%	269%	315%	
Soybeans	115	121	115	
Tubers	130	133	185	

As the planted area of high-yielding crops increased, the area accounted for by individual crops underwent a considerable change.

The 1957 sowing plans of agricultural cooperatives and private farmers were all overfulfilled in all provinces:

Changes in Proportions of Total  
Sown Area Accounted for by Principal Crops

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Area Sown	100	100	100	100
Food Grains	88.5	91.7	89.7	88.3
Paddy Rice	16	18.9	20.4	19.7
Corn	11.8	10.5	25.2	29.7
Soybeans	13.5	14.3	14.1	15.3
Tubers	5.0	3.7	5.1	6.2

The 1957 sown area plan was fulfilled 109 percent in P'yongyang City, 104 percent in P'yongan-namdo, 106 percent in P'yongan-pukto, 104 percent in Chagang-do, 108 percent in Hwanghae-namdo, 105 percent in Hwanghae-pukto, 122 percent in Kangwon-do, 111 percent in Hamgyong-namdo, 107 percent in Hamgyong-pukto, 105 percent in Yanggang-do and 105 percent in Kaesong City.

As compared with the 1956 level, the area sown with the principal high-yielding crops, including paddy rice, corn and potatoes, increased in 1957 as follows:

	<u>Food Grains</u>	<u>Paddy Rice</u>	<u>Corn</u>	<u>Potatoes</u>
P'yongyang City	112%	123%	128%	155%
P'yongan-namdo	102	104	112	148
P'yongan-pukto	104	101	108	127
Chagang-do	104	99	119	112
Hwanghae-namdo	104	101	146	175
Hwanghae-pukto	103	103	117	146
Kangwon-do	116	102	137	146
Hamgyong-namdo	103	101	125	138
Hamgyong-pukto	103	92	212	138
Yanggang-do	94	97	109	107
Kaesong City	101	101	606	130

The proportion of the total area sown with paddy rice and corn as accounted for by individual provinces changed as follows:

	Paddy Rice				Corn			
	1949	1953	1956	1957	1949	1953	1956	1957
Total Area	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
P'yongyang City	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
P'yongan-namdo	17.8	17.7	19.5	20.0	15.5	19.7	24.1	21.7

[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd

	Paddy Rice				Corn			
	1949	1953	1956	1957	1949	1953	1956	1957
P'yongan-pukto	22.0	19.4	17.7	17.6	34.9	32.1	17.6	15.4
Chagang-do	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.0	17.9	19.6	10.4	9.8
Hwanghae-namdo	11.6	26.1	25.7	25.6	1.1	1.1	10.9	12.7
Hwanghae-pukto	4.5	5.8	6.4	6.5	14.4	9.1	14.4	13.5
Kangwon-do	17.3	6.0	7.2	7.3	8.7	7.6	8.4	9.3
Hamgyong-namdo	15.2	13.4	12.4	12.4	3.4	5.2	8.1	8.4
Yanggang-do	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.1
Kaesong City	-	2.0	2.1	2.0	-	-	-	0.2

Because of the expansion in irrigated land area, increase in the supply of chemical fertilizers and self-supplied manures, increase in the area sown in high-yielding crops and broad application of advanced farming methods, the per chongbö output of agricultural produce increased considerably in 1957.

A national survey of the crop output in 1957 indicates that the per chongbö output of cold-bed rice was 4,471 kilograms and that of earth-bed rice was 3,472 kilograms. As compared with water-nourished (sumo) rice, the output of cold-bed rice was 75 percent higher (or one to 2.5 tons larger) and that of earth-bed rice was 36 percent higher. Along with the increase in sown corn area the techniques of corn cultivation were considerably improved, and the per chongbö output of corn increased from 1,331 kilograms in 1949 to 1,489 kilograms in 1957.

The per chongbö output of principal crops increased as follows:

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>
Average of All Food Grains	107%	113%	128%
Paddy Rice	103	96	102
Corn	119	112	161
Potatoes	97	120	162

Despite a more than 90-day-long drought and despite flood and frost damages incurred by crops in some regions along the east coast, the output of food grains in 1957 was 3.2 million tons, 330,000 tons more than that produced in 1956, and the output of tubers rose to 1.2 million tons. If the output of tubers were computed in terms of food grains, the output of food grains in 1957 would be indeed 3.5 million tons.

The 1957 food grain production plan was fulfilled 110 percent, including 102 percent in rice, 135 percent in corn and 117 percent in soybeans.

The output of food grains in 1957 surpassed the 1956 level, which was a record output, by 11.4 percent and was 32 percent above the 1944 level. In particular, the output of paddy rice and corn rose to 2,580,000 tons, 430,000 tons more than in 1956, 1,140,000 tons more than in 1953 and 1,060,000 tons more than in 1949.

The output of principal crops increased as follows:

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>
Food Grains as a Whole	111.4%	121%	138%
Paddy Rice	105	126	119
Corn	148	300	500
Soybeans	87	107	99
Tubers	127	152	203

The output of food grains and tubers increased more rapidly in P'yongan-namdo, Hwanghae-namdo, Chagang-do and Hamgyong-pukto. Output of food grains and tubers increased in individual provinces as follows:

	1957 Output (1,000 tons)		1957 1956 (%)	
	Food Grains	Tubers	Food Grains	Tubers
P'yongyang City	19	4.4	112%	109%
P'yongan-namdo	717	153	115	130
P'yongan-pukto	593	95	113	104
Chagang-do	159	66	97	120
Hwanghae-namdo	615	63	117	115
Hwanghae-pukto	340	66	111	118
Kangwon-do	209	117	124	127
Hamgyong-namdo	298	230	94	113
Hamgyong-pukto	162	195	120	161
Yanggang-do	45	199	34	141
Kaesong City	44	12	112	93

Of the total increase in food grain production in 1957, the major portion was achieved by increasing the per chon'gu output. Namely, of the total increase of 330,000 tons of food grains output in 1957, 63.3 percent (or 210,000 tons) was accounted for by an increase in the per chon'gu output and 36.7 percent (or 120,000 tons) was accounted for by an increase in the sown area.

## INDUSTRIAL CROPS

The principal industrial crops to be increased in output during the First Five-Year Plan period were fibre crops and oil bearing crops. Thanks to the adequate policies of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic, the output of industrial crops and oil bearing crops was steadily increased in 1957.

The 1957 plan for area sown with industrial crops was fulfilled 125 percent in flax, 109 percent in hemp, 229 percent in sunflowers and 124 percent in castor oil plants.

As compared with the 1956 level, the area sown with industrial crops increased 34 percent, including 22 percent in cotton, 110 percent in flax, 48 percent in hemp and 6 percent in tobacco. The 1957 area sown with flax and tobacco surpassed the pre-war 1949 level by 240 percent and 37 percent, respectively.

### Increase in Industrial Crop Area

	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>
Total Area Sown in Industrial Crops	102%	134%
Flax	208 times	213
Hemp	97%	148
Tobacco	242	106

The principal cotton producing provinces of the country are P'yongan-namdo, P'yongan-pukto, Hwanghae-namdo and Hwanghae-pukto, and of the total area sown with cotton in 1957, P'yongan-namdo accounted for 30.1 percent, P'yongan-pukto 15.1 percent, Hwanghae-namdo 32.8 percent and Hwanghae-pukto 19.5 percent.

The total area sown with cotton in these provinces in 1957 increased as follows:

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>
Hwanghae-namdo	161%	
Hwanghae-pukto	141	
P'yongan-namdo	94 [fell 6 percent]	
P'yongan-pukto	105	

Flax is cultivated mainly in the northern regions of the country, and Yanggang-do accounted for 86 percent of the total area sown with flax in 1957.

The total area sown with flax in 1957 was 12,000 chongbo, an increase of 113 percent over the 1956 level and 240 percent over the 1949 level. In cotton production such advanced cultivation methods as collective planting according to the principle of the "right crop in the right place" and cotton cultivation using manure jars were implemented.

The per chongbo output of cotton in 1957 was 6 percent higher than in 1956, and the per chongbo output of flax was 9 percent, 449 percent and 31 percent higher than in 1956, 1953 and 1949, respectively. The per chongbo output of tobacco in 1957 was 7 percent higher than in 1956 and 135 percent higher than in 1953.

With increases in the sown area as well as in per chongbo output, the total output of industrial crops in 1957 increased considerably.

#### Increase in Output of Flax and Tobacco

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u>
	<u>1946</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1949</u>
Flax	402%	~	450%
Tobacco	650%	650%	130%

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Though incurring severe damage during the Korean War, agriculture in our country was considerably developed in 1957. In support of the appeal by the Korean Labor Party for increasing the total fruit cultivation area to 100,000 chongbo during the First Five-Year Plan period, the farmers have already cultivated an additional 40,000 chongbo of fruit farms and fulfilled the 1957 plan 228 percent. At the same time, preparations for the production of fruit saplings was satisfactorily carried out.

The 1957 new fruit farm cultivation plan was fulfilled by each province as follows (in chongbo):

	<u>Plan</u>	<u>Actual Fulfillment</u>	<u>Rate of Fulfillment</u>
P'yongyang City	30	67	223%
P'yongan-namdo	3,200	7,681	240
P'yongan-pukto	1,730	4,739	274
Chagang-do	400	574	143
Hwanghae-namdo	2,900	9,491	307
Hwanghae-pukto	2,500	5,653	206
Kangwon-do	1,000	1,578	158
Hamyong-namdo	3,800	5,189	136
Hamyong-pukto	2,300	5,613	244
[Yanggang-do omitted]			
Kaesong City	150	538	358

In 1957, the total area planted with fruit trees reached 13,699 chongbo, an increase of 524 chongbo over 1956, of which the area planted with apple trees accounted for 10,998 chongbo.

The output of fruits in 1957 reached the peak level in the nation's history.

The per chongbo output of fruits in 1957 was 10 tons and 472 kilograms, an output 3.1 times that in both 1956 and 1949. The per chongbo output of apples alone was 12 tons and 255 kilograms--279 percent, 376 percent and 359 percent as large as the 1956, 1953 and pre-war 1949 levels, respectively.

The average per chongbo output of fruits by State-operated and cooperative enterprises increased as follows:

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>
All Fruits	310%	310%	350%
State-Operated Enterprises	257	290	315
Cooperative Enterprises	330	-	-
Apples Only	279	359	376
State-Operated Enterprises	230	303	326
Cooperative Enterprises	384	-	-

As a result, the total output of fruits in 1957 reached indeed to more than 110,000 tons of which apples accounted for more than 100,000 tons.

The output of fruits in 1957 increased as follows:

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>
Total Output of Fruits	241%	287%	205%
State-Operated Enterprises	215	245	820
Cooperative Enterprises	345	-	-

[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd

Apples Only	269%	302%	220%
State-Operated Enterprises	232	255	889
Cooperative Enterprises	390	-	-

Vegetable output in 1957 also increased considerably. The decisions of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic to expand the area sown with vegetables in the areas surrounding cities and workers' districts were successfully carried out. The total area sown with vegetables in 1957 was 77,000 chongbo, an increase of 7 percent over 1956, 60 percent over 1953 and 68 percent over 1949. The total output of vegetables in 1957 was 1,250,000 tons, the average output per chongbo being 16 tons.

#### Increase in Vegetable Output

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>
Total Output	119%	268%	157%
Output of Autumn Vegetables Only	122	331	168

#### LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

While the food grain problems were being basically solved during the post-war period, the development of the livestock industry also entered into a new stage.

Although all kinds of damage were inflicted upon this sector during the Korean War, the livestock industry made rapid development in 1957 thanks to the correct measures taken by the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic.

In 1957, fodder bases, a fundamental prerequisite to the development of the livestock industry, were further fortified, and the total area sown with fodder crops increased to 237 percent and 72 times the 1953 and 1949 levels, respectively. Agricultural cooperatives owned 139,000 chongbo of pasture lands in 1957 and increased the output of silage and hay by 370,000 tons and 110,000 tons, respectively, over the 1956 level.

In 1957, State-operated farms and stock farms and provincial livestock farms actively conducted a stock improvement program and supplied agricultural cooperatives and farmers with 40,000 hogs and 70,000 domestic fowl of good stock. Furthermore, the development of the livestock industry was accelerated by various measures taken by the State such as ensuring adequate control over domestic animal raising, the construction of stables according to standard designs, and strengthening of veterinary work.

As of the end of 1957, the plan was fulfilled, in terms of the number of domestic animals, by 113 percent in milk cows, 107 percent in Korean cattle, 141 percent in goats and 171 percent in hogs. As a result, the number of domestic animals increased, by the end of 1957, to 3,000 milk cows, 566,000 Korean cattle, 73,000 sheep, 48,000 goats, 1,339,000 hogs and 4,100,000 domestic fowl.

From the 1956 level, the number of domestic animals increased by 2,000 milk cows, 83,000 Korean cattle, 34,000 sheep and goats, 629,000 hogs and 1,850,000 domestic fowl.

The number of domestic animals increased at the following rates:

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>
Milk Cows	237%	297%	448%
Korean Cattle	117	72	112
Sheep	121	730	352
Goats	178	1,800	109 times
Hogs	189	203	247%

The number of Korean cattle per one hundred farming families increased from 44 head at the end of 1956 to 52 head in 1957, and horses from 62 head to 120 head. From 1956 to 1957, the number of domestic animals per 100 chong-bo of arable land increased from 25 head to 30 head in Korean cattle and from 37 head to 70 head in hogs.

In 1957, as compared with the 1956 level, the number of domestic animals under the joint ownership of agricultural cooperatives increased 26 percent in milk cows, 42 percent in Korean cattle, 28 percent in sheep and goats and 60 percent in hogs.

As of the end of 1957, the number of principal domestic animals in individual provinces was as follows:

	Number(in 1,000 head)		<u>1957 over 1956 (%)</u>	
	<u>Korean Cattle</u>	<u>Hogs</u>	<u>Korean Cattle</u>	<u>Hogs</u>
P'yongyang City	2.4	15	108%	220%
P'yongan-namdo	88	225	118	200
P'yongan-pukto	86	253	117	175
Chagang-do	59	135	109	161
Hwanghae-namdo	58	142	129	230
Hwanghae-pukto	51	131	121	230
Kangwon-do	46	79	117	210
Hangyong-namdo	71	136	118	240
Hangyong-pukto	65	144	114	152
Yanggang-do	34	68	115	145
Kaesong City	5.6	11	107	141

As the number of domestic animals rapidly increased, the output of livestock products also increased considerably. State-operated farms and stock farms fulfilled the 1957 production plan by 131 percent in meat and 115 percent in sheep wool. Provincial farms and stock farms fulfilled the production plan by 201 percent in milk, 145 percent in meat, and 150 percent in sheep wool.

From the 1956 level, total output by State-operated cooperative and private enterprises increased 70 percent in meat, 170 percent in milk and 9 percent in sheep wool. The per capita output of meat in 1957 was 50 percent higher than in 1956.

### SERICULTURE

In 1957, a total area of 66,000 chongbo of land suitable for converting into mulberry fields was cultivated, and mulberry field fertilization was considerably improved. Furthermore, in accordance with the natural fodder principle, tussah raising was widely introduced and excellent results were obtained from the experimental raising of silkworms on castor-oil plants.

In 1957, the area of mulberry fields was expanded by 6,500 chongbo, and 57 million mulberry trees were planted on mountains in fields and along roadsides. The total area of mulberry nurseries was expanded by 491 chongbo from the 1956 level and 230,000 saplings were produced.

#### Increase in Mulberry Field Area and Output of Mulberry Saplings

	<u>1957 1956</u>	<u>1957 1949</u>	<u>1957 1953</u>
Mulberry Field Area	160;	200;	290%
Mulberry Nursery Area	145	508	537
Sapling Output	173	332	618
Graft Saplings	133	663	460
Trunk (taemok) Saplings	170	338	691

The total amount of silkworm eggs raised in 1957 was 13,969 kilograms, an amount 211 percent, 591 percent and +15 percent as large as in 1956, 1953 and 1949, respectively. Of the total, domestic silkworm eggs accounted for 2,185 kilograms, an amount 103 percent and 108 percent as large as in 1956 and 1953, respectively; the amount of tussah silkworm eggs raised in 1957 was 261 percent and 353 percent as large as in 1956 and 1953, respectively.

In the past, agricultural cooperatives built more than 3,400 units of joint silkworm chambers with a total floor space of 326,000 square meters, and along with the advances in silkworm raising techniques, the per unit [unspecified, but probably sheet] output of cocoon silk was systematically increased.

#### Increase in Per Unit Output of Cocoon Silk

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Domestic Cocoony	kg	17.8	17.2	18.8
Tussah Cocoony	kg	76	120	146

As a result, a total of 5,800 tons of cocoon silk was produced in 1957, domestic cocoon silk accounting for 4,100 tons and tussah cocoon silk accounting for 1,700 tons.

The total output of cocoon silk in 1957 was 40 percent larger than in 1956 and 5 percent larger than in 1949. Of this, the output of domestic cocoon silk was 13 percent larger than in 1956, and the output of tussah cocoon silk was 319 percent and 96 times as large as in 1956 and 1949, respectively.

#### Increase in Cocoon Silk Output

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Output	100	128	178
Domestic Cocoony	100	113	127
Tussah Cocoony	100	130	441 times
		times	
	103		

## FOREST ADMINISTRATION

Further improvement was made in 1957 in the protection, cultivation and administration of forests.

Through a nation-wide drive, 230 million trees were planted over an area of 53,000 chongbo in 1957, and the afforestation plan was fulfilled 124 percent.

The 1957 afforestation plan was fulfilled as follows:

	<u>Planned Area (in chongbo)</u>	<u>Actually Planted Area (in chongbo)</u>	<u>No of trees (in 1,000)</u>	<u>Rate of Fulfill- ment</u>
Total	42,800	52,897	230,351	124%
Forests for Timber Produc- tion	18,154	22,470	85,805	117
Forests for Cul- tivating Water Sources	5,763	6,476	27,653	112
Forests for Flood Control	5,879	3,685	45,300	148
Forests for Windbreak	1,559	2,369	14,430	184
Forests for Sani- tary and Landscaping Purposes	3,460	3,135	14,361	91
Forests for Trans- port Protection	2,968	2,097	10,000	71

The 1957 sapling production plan was also satisfactorily carried out. The nursery area expansion plan was fulfilled 105 percent, and the production plan for not-fully-grown saplings (niwansongmyo) was fulfilled 123 percent.

The total area of sapling nurseries increased to 291 chongbo and the output was 138,070,000 saplings.

The forest plant seed-picking plan was fulfilled 198 percent, in which that for latifoliate plant seeds was fulfilled 241 percent.

### TRANSPORTATION

Along with the expansion of industry, capital construction and other sectors of the people's economy, freight transportation also increased.

Proportions of Total Freight Circulation Accounted for by Individual Means of Transportation

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Freight Circulation	100	100	100	100
Rail Transport	98.0	95.9	96.0	95.3
Vehicle Transport	1.0	3.1	2.9	3.5
Ship Transport	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.7

The total volume of freight transport (susongnyong) and freight circulation (sunhwan) by all means of transportation increased as follows:

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1949</u>
Volume of Freight Transport	284%	226%	
Freight Circulation	257	153	

## RAIL TRANSPORT

To ensure rapid development of the people's economy and to meet the growing demand for increased freight transportation, in 1957 the sector of rail transport was to eliminate such uneconomical operations as long distance transport and round-trip (yoksusong) operation of unloaded freight cars, reduce the turnaround (hoeji) time required for freight car to less than five days and nights, and reduce positively the consumption of imported bituminous coal and strive for the substitution of domestic bituminous coal.

In 1957, 1.9 billion won of State capital construction was carried out in the sector of rail transport (Ministry of Transportation). As a result, transportation facilities were expanded and the means of transportation increased. In 1957, the rail transport sector built 138 large and small railroad bridges and rehabilitated the principal railroads. An electrical railroad was constructed in 1957 between Ch'onsong and Kowon. Also newly built in 1957 were the locomotive shop and passenger car shop of the Wonsan Railroad Plant and locomotive shop and freight car shop of the So-P'yongyang Railroad Plant.

In 1957, compared with the 1956 level, the number of vehicles increased 4 percent and that of passenger cars 3 percent; as compared with the 1953 level, the number of locomotives in operation increased 26 percent, the number of freight cars 120 percent and the number of passenger cars 180 percent.

The 1957 rail freight transport plan was fulfilled 117 percent and the plan with increased transport goals by 111 percent. The rail freight circulation plan was fulfilled 119 percent and the plan including increased circulation goals by 114 percent. As a result, the sector of rail transport carried 3.16 million tons of freight beyond the State plan.

Implementation of Freight Transport Plan and  
Freight Circulation Plan by Individual Control Bureaus

	<u>1957 State Plan</u>		<u>Plan with Increased Goals</u>	
	<u>Volume of Freight Transport</u>	<u>Circulation</u>	<u>Volume of Freight Transport</u>	<u>Circulation</u>
P'yongyang RR Control Bureau	121%	130%	114%	125%
Anju RR Control Bureau	115	104	111	101
Hankhung RR Control Bureau	118	122	111	115
Ch'ongjin RR Control Bureau	115	119	109	115

In 1957, the total volume of freight transport was 21 million tons and total freight circulation was 5.1 billion ton/kilometers. This is an increase of 17 percent in the total volume of freight transport and 18 percent in the total freight circulation over the 1956 level; compared with the pre-war 1949 level, it is an increase of 32 percent in the total volume of freight transport and 49 percent in freight circulation.

In 1957, rail freight transport by control bureaus increased from the 1956 level as follows:

<u>Control Bureau</u>	<u>Volume of Freight Transport</u>	<u>Freight Circulation</u>
P'yongyang	112%	111%
Anju	108	-
Hankhung	134	136
Ch'ongjin	124	129

The 1957 transportation plans for coal, mineral ores, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, lumber, building-materials and other important goods were overfulfilled, and the volume of these goods transported was considerably larger than in 1956.

Increase in Volume of Principal Products Transported

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>
Coal	119%	110%	390%
Mineral Ores	161	146	1,300
Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metals	125	250	210
Lumber	109	143	163
Building Materials	126	171	370
Cement	151	148	560
Chemical Fertilizers	133	81	780
Salt	105	121	102

In 1957, the total number of passengers carried by the sector of rail transport increased 18 percent and passenger circulation increased 9 percent over the 1956 level. As compared with the pre-war 1949 level, the total number of passengers carried in 1957 increased by 120 percent and the passenger circulation by 380 percent.

The average day-night running (ohuhaeng) distance of locomotives in 1957 increased 4 percent, 51 percent and 10 percent over 1956, 1953 and 1949, respectively. The time required per freight car turnaround was reduced from 6.7 days and nights in 1949 to 5.2 days and nights in 1953, to 5.1 in 1956 and 4.4 in 1957. Freight car turnaround actually achieved in 1957 was 0.6 day and night under the goal envisaged in the State plan, thus increasing the volume of freight transport in 1957 by 2,620,000 tons beyond the State plan.

From the 1956 level, the operational time of trains was reduced 2.4 hours, time for cargo handling was cut 7.3 hours and the lay-over time at technical stations was cut 6.4 hours. At the same time, the productivity per freight car increased 13 percent.

The technical speed (kisul sokto) and business speed (yonggop sokto) of trains and the average running distance of freight were increased in 1957 as follows:

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>
Technical Speed	109%	132%	122%
Business Speed	119	197	109
Average Running Distance of Freight	101	127	113

In 1957, a drive for increasing the traction capacity of trains was conducted by a wide segment of the rail transport workers, and the average gross weight pulled by a freight train was 6.3 percent more than the State traction plan and 5 percent more than the 1956 level.

Also widely conducted in 1957 was a campaign for greater economization of coal, and the coal consumption per traction of 1,000 ton/kilometers on wide gauge tracks was reduced to 90 percent of the consumption norm, bringing about an annual saving of 54,000 tons (as computed in caloric terms).

Through the struggle for substituting imported coal with domestic coal, the rail transport sector economized 33,000 tons of imported coal in 1957. During 1957, labor productivity in the rail transport sector rose 26 percent above the 1956 level, 157 percent above the 1953 level and 14 percent above the 1949 level. The original cost of freight transport per ton/kilometer was reduced 10.6 percent below the State plan and 11.5 percent below the average cost in 1956, thus bringing about a saving of 600 million won.

## VEHICLE TRANSPORT

The principal tasks of the vehicle transport sector for 1957 were to raise the rate of vehicles running with loads to above 61 percent by systematically organizing centralized transportation and round-trip transportation, and to increase the operating distance of vehicles between repairs by improving the vehicle inspection system and by ensuring timely repairs of trucks.

In 1957, the Bureau of Vehicles and Highways carried out State capital construction worth 600 million won, thereby increasing transportation facilities and means of transportation.

In 1957, the number of vehicles increased 39 percent from the 1956 level, and the transportation capacity of vehicles also increased considerably.

### Increase in Number of Vehicles During Post-War Period

	1957	1957
	1956	1953
Total Number of Vehicles	109%	169%
Trucks Only	110	153
Trucks Under Jurisdiction of Bureau of Vehicles and Highways	139	216

In 1957, the State vehicle freight transport plan was fulfilled 120 percent and the plan including increased transport goals was fulfilled 121 percent [sic]. The vehicle freight circulation plan was fulfilled 121 percent, and the plan with increased circulation goals was fulfilled 115 percent. As a result, the vehicle transport sector transported 3,110,000 tons of freight beyond the State plan in 1957.

Increase in Vehicle Freight Transport  
and Freight Circulation

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>
Volume of Freight Transport	151%	950%	620%
Freight Circulation	146	550	290

In 1957, the average running distance of trucks increased 0.1 percent over 1956 and 56 percent over 1949. The net operation rate of vehicles rose 3.2 percent above the 1956 level, 3.7 percent above the 1954 level and 25.1 percent above the 1949 level.

The loading rate of trucks increased 0.5 percent over the 1956 level, and two-shift working was expanded 50 percent. Freight transport by trailers increased 56 percent over 1956. A wide movement for reconstructing vehicles so that substitute fuels could be used resulted in a saving of 138 tons of gasoline in 1957. Passenger transport by vehicles was also improved. The passenger transport plan was fulfilled 110 percent and the passenger circulation plan by 115 percent.

Increase in Passenger Transport by Vehicles

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>
Distance of Bus Operation	129%	-	700%
Number of Buses	230	-	350
Number of Passengers	146	124%	450 times
Passenger Circulation	134	48 times	194 times

The net operation rate of buses in 1957 increased 2.8 percent over 1956, 22.6 percent over 1949 and 3.5 percent over 1954. The average running distance per bus per 24 hours increased 1 percent over 1956, 8 percent over 1954 and 69 percent over 1949.

## RIVER AND SEA TRANSPORT

River and sea transport was also rapidly developed during the post-war period.

The number of cargo ships in operation increased as follows:

<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
100%	101%	157%

The 1957 ship freight transport plan was fulfilled 115 percent, and the plan including increased transport goals was fulfilled 110 percent. The freight circulation plan was fulfilled 125 percent and the plan with increased circulation goals was fulfilled 113 percent. The ship passenger transport plan was fulfilled 126 percent and the passenger circulation plan by 123 percent.

### Increase in Freight and Passenger Transport by Ships

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>
Volume of Freight Transport	112%	129%	330%
Freight Circulation	122	106	350
No of Passengers Carried	145	134	21 times
Passenger Circulation	146	330	8 times

The time required per ship turnaround was reduced 0.3 day and night below the 1957 plan and to 0.4 day and night below the 1956 level. In 1957, the original cost of freight transport per ton/nautical mile was reduced 18.5 percent below the State plan bringing about a saving of 32 million won. This original cost was 26.7 percent below the average original cost in 1956.

## AIR TRANSPORT

In 1957, air freight transport plan was fulfilled 100.3 percent and the freight circulation plan by 107 percent.

The total volume of air freight transport in 1957 was 9 percent larger than in 1956.

Air passenger transport and passenger circulation increased as follows:

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
No of Passengers Carried	100	143	162	206
Passenger Circulation 100,	100	129	138	137

The total number of passengers transported by air in 1957 increased 27 percent over 1956.

## TRANSPORT BY OXEN AND HORSE CARTS

The 1957 State plan for freight transport by oxen and horse carts was fulfilled 110 percent and the plan with increased transport goals was fulfilled 107 percent. The freight circulation plan was fulfilled 105 percent, and the plan with increased circulation goals was fulfilled 102 percent.

The total volume of freight transport by oxen and horse carts in 1957 increased 17 percent over 1956, and freight circulation increased 11 percent during the corresponding period. The original cost of freight transport per ton/kilometer was reduced 2.4 percent below the State plan, bringing about a saving of 4,580,000 won. This original cost of 1957 was 5.5 percent less than the average original cost of freight in 1956.

## COMMUNICATIONS

As proposed by the Third Congress of the Korean Labor Party, the basic tasks before the sector of communications in relation to the execution of the First Five-Year Plan were "to further expand the telephone communication network, ensure communication links between the metropolitan area [P'yongyang] and provinces, among provinces, province and kun and between kun and important ri, and to further expand the through-wire broadcasting network".

Following this basic direction, in 1957 the State invested 218,650,000 won for capital construction in the sector of communications. Numerous capital construction projects were carried out, including the establishment in P'yongyang of an automatic telephone exchange equipped with modern facilities, an automatic telephone switch-board each in Hamhung and Sinuiju, a common battery switch-board each in Haeju and Kanggye; construction of a telephone line between Haengsan and Hamhung and the construction of city lines in P'yongyang and many provincial capitals.

Communication facilities were further expanded in all the sectors of communications, postal service, telegraph service, telephony and broadcasting. The quality of communications was improved, making considerable strides toward meeting the increasing demand of the sectors of the people's economy and the people for communications.

## POSTAL SERVICE

In 1957, to conform to the new economic situation created as a result of the successful fulfillment of the Three-Year Plan, 5 post offices and 83 post handling offices (*wup'yon oh'igupsa*) were newly established in provinces, cities, workers' districts and in principal ri in the rural area, and 8 post offices and other postal facilities were either transferred, relocated or expanded in the newly developed industrial centers. At the same time, other services were further improved including the introduction of such novel services as money order and COD services. In August 1957, the handling of postal savings was resumed.

### Expansion In Postal Services

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>
Mails Handled	112.2	171.5%
Parcel Post Handled	144.7	12.9 times
Postal Money Orders	136.3	390%
Periodicals Handled	105.7	152.6
No of Post Offices	101.0	112.2
No of Mail Boxes	129.2	301.8

In 1957, the total length of postal service routes was extended 3.4 percent over the 1956 level, and the number of mechanized delivery media such as air, rail and vehicles increased 17.8 percent over 1956. In the collection and delivery of mails, previous zones where collection and delivery were performed 13 times a month were all raised to zones of 15 collections or more, and as the organization of mail dispatch, collection and delivery was improved, the delivery speed of mails was considerably increased.

### TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONE

Numerous long-distance telegraph and telephone lines were laid, including the construction and reconstruction of 1,856 kilometers of lines between Maengsan and Hambung, new construction of lines between Hoeyang and Ch'angdo, Kumgang and Nosong and other sections, and the construction of additional lines between Haeju and Yonan and other sections.

With the new installation of 12 sets of the "pansong" telephone system [literally, reverse transmission; presumably answering only] and improvement in circuit utilization, the network of telegraph and telephone circuits was considerably expanded, including the expansion of "pansong"

telephone circuits by 3,547 kilometers.

Communications between P'yongyang and Ch'ongjin, Hamhung, Hanyang and other provincial capitals was further improved, communication between each province and all of its kun and cities was made either directly or through only one relay station, and the number of rural ri linked with the kun through communication was increased by 87.

Furthermore, both telegram delivery speed and long-distance call connection speed were considerably increased.

In P'yongyang, the newly-built modern automatic telephone exchange began operation in August 1957, a new automatic telephone exchange was built in Sinuiju, and the capacity of the Hamhung automatic telephone exchange was increased. The capacity of telephone exchanges in Haeju, Sariwon, Hanyang, Wonsan and all the other provincial capitals was considerably expanded, and exchange operations were also improved.

Of the capacity of municipal telephone exchanges, that of automatic exchanges accounted for 11.7 percent in 1957, whereas the corresponding proportion in 1956 was only 3.4 percent. The capacity of automatic telephone exchanges increased 250 percent over the 1956 level. The number of telephone subscribers increased by 1,200 in P'yongyang, and the corresponding number in the provincial capitals increased 24.9 percent over 1956.

#### Expansion in Telegraph and Telephone Services

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>
No of Telegrams Handled	92.1%	116.0%
Long Distance Calls	105.1	451.8
Extension of Telegraph Circuits	110.3	232.6
Extension of Telephone Circuits	104.4	127.2

[Cont'd]

	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>
Number of Transmitters	107.1	272.0
"Pansong" Telephones	115.4	461.5
Capacity of Municipal Telephone Exchanges	119.5	181.5
No of Municipal Telephone Subscribers	118.1	399.7

### INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

In 1957, the postal convention between the Chinese People's Republic and Korea concerning mail, telegraph and telephone communications was amended, increasing communications between the two countries in scope as well as in variety, and a new agreement concerning mail and parcel post exchange and telegraph communication was being negotiated with the Albanian People's Republic (this agreement was signed at the beginning of 1958).

As a result, regular mail and parcel post services and telegraph and telephone communications are maintained between Korea and the socialist nations, the Soviet Union, Chinese People's Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, [Outer Mongolia], People's Republic of Germany, Rumania, Poland and Albania. Postal services and telegraphic communication were increased with Japan, India, Switzerland, France and other capitalist nations, and ordinary parcel post service is in operation with France and Algeria.

At the Moscow Conference of Communications Ministers held in December 1957, an agreement was concluded on strengthening mutual cooperation in international communications among the socialist and people's democratic nations as well as in scientific and technological developments, thus further strengthening the foreign relations of Korea with friendly nations. A Korean delegation participated in the 1957 conference of the International Radio Broadcasting Organization (O.I.R.). International communications

were thus continuously expanded, and in 1957, as compared with 1956, the number of letters handled increased 3 percent, telegrams 9 percent and telephone calls 5 percent. International parcel post handling also increased considerably.

### CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

To rapidly rehabilitate the people's economy, heavily damaged during the Korean War, the Government of the Republic disbursed continuously a vast amount of funds for capital construction during the post-war period and built a material and technological foundation for expanded reproduction.

The Three-Year Plan period was mainly the period of rehabilitating war-damaged enterprises and organs, but the period covered under the First Five-Year Plan is the period of reconstructing and expanding existing enterprises and constructing new enterprises.

To eliminate piecemeal investment and to ensure the increased economic efficiency of investment, a series of measures were taken in 1957 to invest according to the order of priorities, especially in those projects which called for prompt construction so that fixed assets could be put into operation as soon as possible.

In this connection, the October Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party is of decisive importance for revolutionizing capital construction. The October Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party proposed that the anachronistic handicraft methods in construction work be positively replaced by assembling methods [utilizing prefabricated building materials], with a view to ensuring both the quality and quantity of prospective modern construction, economizing the labor force and raising labor productivity to a higher level. In this connection, the Plenum pointed out that the primary tasks were the standardization of designs, industrialization of building-materials production and the enhancement of the mechanization level in the sector of construction.

Responding in unison to the appeal of the Korean Labor Party, all construction workers made glorious achievements in the implementation of the capital construction plan. The total capital construction investment made in the entire sector of the people's economy in 1957 amounted to 27.1 billion won, 9 percent larger than in 1956 (This comparison is, however, based on the total amount of 1956 capital investment exclusive of large-scale repair costs.)

State Capital Construction Investment in Various Sectors of the People's Economy

	Amount (in million won)	Rate of Increase 1957 over 1956
Total Investment	27,100	109%
Productive Construction	19,700	101
Industrial Construction	15,700	111
Agricultural Construction	1,400	-
Transport and Communications	1,700	-
Commercial and Social Services Construction	860	220
Non-Productive Construction	7,470	107
Housing	4,060	105
Educational and Cultural Organs	1,260	-
Health Organs Construction	430	137
Public Facilities	1,110	-

Total value of fixed assets entered into operation in 1957 in all sectors of the people's economy was 22.9 billion

won, an increase 23 percent over the 1956 level, thus consolidating the material and technological foundation for expanded reproduction.

Proportions of Total Capital Construction  
Investment Accounted for by Individual Sectors  
of the People's Economy

	1954 thru				
	<u>1957</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Investment	100	100	100	100	100
Productive Construction	73.0	70.8	74.8	73.5	72.5
Industrial Construction	51.7	43.2	51.4	53.6	57.9
Agricultural Construc- tion	8.2	6.4	10.5	10.5	5.1
Transport and Communi- cations	11.4	20.0	12.0	7.9	6.3
Commerce and Social Services	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.5	3.2
Non-Productive Construc- tion	27.0	29.2	25.2	26.5	27.5
Educational and Cultural Organs	5.6	8.3	4.9	4.8	4.6
Scientific Research Organs	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Health Organs	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.6
Housing	12.8	10.6	10.9	14.6	15.0
Public Facilities	5.3	7.8	5.3	4.3	4.1

Proportion of the Value of Productive Fixed Assets  
to the Total Value of Fixed Assets Put Into Operation

	1954 thru <u>1957</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Value of Fixed Assets Put Into Operation	100%	100	100	100	100
Productive Fixed Assets	72	69	74	75	71

In 1957, comparatively greater investments were made in the construction of the metal, coal, power and chemical industries.

Increase in Capital Construction Investment  
in the Industrial Sector

	Amount (in million won)	Rate of Increase <u>1957 over 1956</u>
Total Investment for Industrial Construction	15,700	111
Heavy Industry	13,200	112
Metal Industry	1,620	149
Mining and Lead Mining	1,370	112
Machine Industry	1,170	131
Power Industry	2,410	115
Coal Industry	1,120	118
Chemical Industry	1,450	105
Light Industry	2,500	106
Textile Industry only	790	141

In industrial construction, a large proportion of investment was accounted for by the construction of heavy industry as indicated in the following table:

	1954 thru <u>1957</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Industrial Investment	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Heavy Industry	81.9	81.0	79.2	83.3	84.0
Light Industry	18.1	19.0	20.8	16.7	16.0

Of the total industrial construction investment made in 1957, the metal industry accounted for 10.3 percent, machine industry 7.5 percent, power industry 15.3 percent and chemical industry 94. percent--all of the heavy industrial sector.

In light industry, the textile industry accounted for a high proportion, accounting for 5 percent of the total State construction investment [in industry].

In 1957, many large industrial plants were newly constructed, including the P'yongyang Lumber Processing Mill, Sinp'o Fish Cannery, P'yongyang Concrete Block Plant and the dye shop of the P'yongyang Textile Mill. In addition, many shops, aggregates and industrial enterprises were rehabilitated, expanded and put into operation. As a result, from 1954 through 1957, 89 industrial enterprises were newly established and 247 industrial enterprises were rehabilitated and expanded.

Industrial enterprises and important production facilities newly initiating operation in 1957 were:

Under the Ministry of Power Industry, 11 generators in the Sup'ung Power Division, Changjingang Power Division, Hooh'onggang Power Division, Pujongang Power Division, Puryong Power Division and Kumgangsan Power Division;

Under the Ministry of Metal Industry, the dressing shops at the Kapsan Mine, Tokhung Mine, Nakyon Mine and Sangok Mine, the open hearth of the Hwanghae Iron Works, the steel

plate shop of the Kangson Steel Works, the electric furnace at the steel making shop of the Songjin Steel Works, the rotary furnaces of the Ch'ongjin Steel Works, and the electrolytic zinc shop of the Namp'o Smeltery;

Under the Ministry of Transportation, the locomotive shop and passenger car shop of the Wonsan Railroad Plant and the locomotive shop and freight car shop of the So-P'yongyang Railroad Plant;

Under the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the aggregate of the ammonium sulfide shop of the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant, and aggregate of the caustic soda shop of the Pongung Chemical Plant;

Under the Ministry of Construction and Building Materials Industry, the P'yongyang Concrete Block Plant;

Under the Bureau of Forestry, the P'yongyang Wooden Furniture Plant;

Under the Ministry of Light Industry, the synthetic silk [rayon] shop and staple fibre shop of the Ch'ongjin Textile Mill, the dye plant of the P'yongyang Textile Mill and a salt field of the Yonbaek Saltery;

And under the Ministry of Fisheries, the Sinp'o Fish Cannery.

The principal production capacities thus augmented in the sector of industry in 1957 were as follows:

<u>Capacity Augmented by:</u>	
Generating Capacity	224,000 kva
Steel	16,500 tons
Granulated Iron	12,000 tons
Electrolytic Zinc	8,000 tons
Gold, Silver and Copper Dressing Capacity	150,000 tons
Lead and Zinc Dressing Capacity	148,000 tons

[Cont'd]

Caustic Soda	7,000 tons
Sulfuric Acid	7,000 tons
Ammonium Sulfide Fertilizer	30,000 tons
Staple Fibre	2,500 tons
Synthetic Silk	1,000 tons
Concrete Blocks	45,000 cubic meters

Increase in Production Capacity (%)

	<u>1 Jan 58</u>	<u>1 Jan 54</u>	<u>1 Jan 58</u>	<u>1 Jan 57</u>
	<u>1 Jan 50</u>	<u>1 Jan 54</u>	<u>1 Jan 55</u>	<u>1 Jan 56</u>
Electricity	89%	403%	264%	120%
Gold, Silver and Copper Dressing	88	165	139	109
Lead and Zinc Dressing	144	257	129	109
Steel	90	14 times	210	108
Rolled Steel Materials	-	315%	144	-
Alloy Iron	-	369	105	-
Raw Copper	-	-	200	-
Electrolytic Lead	1,100	-	231	-
Carbide	61	12 times	256	-
Chemical Fertilizers	42	-	530	-
Sulfuric Acid	-	-	510	105
Cement	69	-	143	-
Ordinary Bricks	21 times	264%	101	4
Roofing Tiles	110 times	620	483	-
	[Cont'd]			

	<u>1 Jan 58</u>	<u>1 Jan 58</u>	<u>1 Jan 58</u>	<u>1 Jan 58</u>
	<u>1 Jan 50</u>	<u>1 Jan 54</u>	<u>1 Jan 55</u>	<u>1 Jan 57</u>
Lumber	187;	149%	110;	-
Cotton Textile Goods	660	306	186	-
Silk Textile Goods	96	-	115	115
Raw Silk	118	218	218	-
Paper	137	327	127	-
Rubber Shoes	172	145	145	-
Canvas Shoes	-	263	219	-

Construction in the sectors of agriculture, transportation and communications, commerce and social services, education and culture and in public health were all satisfactorily carried out in 1957.

In agricultural construction, large scale construction of the Kiyang irrigation works and the Ojidon irrigation works was satisfactorily carried out.

In the construction of transportation and communications, electrical railroad service was commenced between Ch'onrong and Noyon, and 21 kilometers of rail tracks and 138 bridges were either newly constructed or rehabilitated. In the construction of the commercial and social services network, 845 stores, dining places and warehouses were either newly constructed or rehabilitated and expanded, and in the construction of education, culture and public health organs, 177 schools with 68,558 seats, 25 theaters, movie houses and clubs with 8,767 seats and 41 hospitals with 1,399 beds were either newly constructed or rehabilitated and put into operation.

In 1957, the total floor space of State dwellings built for workers and office workers was 1,540,000 square meters, an increase of 45 percent over the 1956 level. Agricultural cooperatives built 30,000 dwelling units with their own funds.

In 1957, the mechanization level of construction work was also raised and the utility rate of construction equipment increased. The amount of construction work done by machinery in 1957 increased, from the 1956 level, by 22 percent in drilling, 80 percent in concrete mixing, 49 percent in mortar mixing and 42 percent in vertical conveying operations.

During the same period, the hourly utility rate of equipment increased by 21 percent in excavators, 23 percent in bulldozers, 19 percent in concrete mixers, 26 percent in mortar mixers, 32 percent in tower cranes and 45 percent in automobile cranes.

Through an extensive drive for increasing construction speed and raising labor productivity, construction workers raised labor productivity 11 percent above the 1956 level, of which the Ministry of Coal Industry increased 17 percent, Ministry of Machine Industry 3 percent, Ministry of Chemical Industry 4 percent, Bureau of Forestry 40 percent, Ministry of Light Industry 11 percent, Ministry of Agriculture 25 percent and the Ministry of Transportation 27 percent.

#### FOREIGN TRADE

While carrying out a strenuous struggle for increasing export sources on the one hand and for economizing foreign exchange on the other and in view of the fundamental requirements in the execution of the First Five-Year Plan, the foreign trade sector of the Republic radically increased the total value of foreign trade in 1957, along with an expansion in the variety of export goods and in line with changing import requirements. At the same time, the number of nations and areas with which Korea entered trade relations increased in 1957.

In expanding trade relations with the socialist countries, especially with the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, Korea entered trade relations for the first time with Rumania (agreement signed on 3 November 1956) and with Mongolia (agreement signed on 3 December 1956).

In view of the prospective development of the people's economy in Korea, long-term trade agreements were concluded with Rumania, Germany (22 February 1957) and Bulgaria (28 September 1956).

And while strengthening trade relations with socialist markets, a series of organizational measures were also taken to expand trade with the capitalist nations, resulting in a further expansion in trade with the capitalist markets. For the first time in the nation's history, trade agreements were concluded between Korea and India (19 August 1957), Indonesia (15 May 1957), Burma (2 October 1957) and Egypt (10 December 1957). Trade with private trading firms in Japan, Switzerland and Great Britain were also being gradually expanded in 1957. As a result, the total value of trade with the capitalist nations increased 13 times between 1956 and 1957.

Korea is thus expanding trade with not only the socialist nations, but also with Southeast Asian nations and the capitalist nations of Western Europe.

The 1957 foreign trade plan was fulfilled 102 percent, and the total trade value increased 54 percent and 230 percent over 1956 and 1953, respectively. Of this, the export plan was fulfilled 100.4 percent, increasing the export trade value by 44 percent over the 1956 level. The import plan was fulfilled 102 percent, increasing the import trade value by 66 percent over the 1956 level.

Compared with 1956, exports in 1957 increased 26 percent in fuels, mineral ores and metals for use as raw materials, 100 percent in chemical products, 19 times in building materials and parts, 73 percent in vegetable and animal raw materials, 6.9 times in raw materials for food processing and 21 times in mass consumption industrial products.

From the 1956 level, the export of carbide rose 41 percent, caustic soda 72 percent, fruits 100 percent and fish products 50 percent, and the export of many new export goods such as sulfuric acid alumina, hydrochloric acid, ammonium sulfate fertilizer, cement, plate glass, hides, tussah silk textile goods, tobacco, white ginseng, pink ginseng, medicinal herbs, fish [ood?] liver oil, fishery products, fruits and canned goods.

On the other hand, of the total value of import, that of production facilities and supplies accounted for 85.8 percent and that of consumer goods 14 percent. As a result of the successful fulfillment of the Three-Year Plan, a sound industrial-agricultural foundation was established, effecting a considerable change in the composition of import goods. As compared with the 1956 level, import of raw materials for food processing and chemical products was reduced by 44 to 56 percent, and that of machinery and equipment, fuels, mineral ores, raw materials and metals was also considerably reduced.

In 1957, the principal import goods were machinery and production facilities such as various lathes, electric motors, electrical machine parts, construction equipment, trucks, petroleum, gasoline, crude oil, raw rubber and tires, and the goods imported to meet the needs of the people included raw cotton, cotton thread and fabrics.

## FINANCE

### State Budget

In the execution of the historic tasks assigned to individual sectors of the people's economy under the First Five-Year Plan, the 1957 State budget was called upon to meet the vastly increased financial requirements of the people's economy and the social and cultural sector.

The 1957 State budget (which, as a result of recomputation pursuant to a decision adopted by the Thirteenth Congress of the Supreme People's Congress following an overall revision of wholesale prices, increased 5,202,000,000 won in both revenue and expenditure over the original 1957 State budget) envisaged 0.5 percent less revenue (99.5 percent) and 0.4 percent more expenditure (100.4 percent) than the estimated final balance of the 1956 State budget, giving rise to an over-all financial strain.

This was particularly so because the 1957 State budget had to be executed mainly through domestic savings, for most of the foreign aid given by friendly nations was spent

for machinery import and capital construction carried out during the post-war years. The forthcoming aid in 1957 was expected to be less than in 1956.

For this reason, the December 1956 plenary session of the Korean Labor Party [Central Committee] pointed out that "in the course of establishing 1957 plans, a strict economization program should be incorporated in the consumption of materials and the disbursement of funds because of the expected financial strains resulting from the needs for further development of the people's economy and for enhancement of the living standard of the people, on the one hand, and the reduction in the revenue from foreign aid on the other."

Aroused by the appeal of the Korean Labor Party, all sectors of the people's economy made strenuous endeavours to mobilize and utilize the internally available latent resources, maximize output, exact strict economization and increase State accumulation by all possible means. As a result, all productive sectors of the people's economy raised productivity to an unprecedented level.

The successful fulfillment of the 1957 people's economic plan was reflected not only in the overfulfillment of the revenue plan of the 1957 State budget, but also in the successful execution of the 1957 State budget as a whole.

The final balance sheet of the execution of the 1957 State budget indicates that the budget plan was fulfilled 121.9 percent in revenue and 101.4 percent in expenditure, and despite the excess expenditure the overfulfillment of the revenue plan created a vast revenue surplus of 22,870,823,000 won.

#### Execution of the State Budget (in 1,000 won)

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	
		<u>Rate of Fulfillment</u>	<u>Rate of Increase</u>
1953	52,727,081	95.4%	100.0%
1956	99,254,122	110.8	183.2
1957	125,115,664	121.9	237.3
		[Cont'd]	

2nd half of Table:

	<u>Expenditure</u>			<u>Revenue Sur-</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate of</u>	<u>Rate of</u>	<u>plus Over</u>
		<u>Fulfillment</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1953	49,595,846	93.4%	100.0%	3,130,235
1956	95,598,274	111.2	192.7	3,655,848
1957	102,244,841	101.4	206.2	22,870,823

On the basis of this remarkable achievement during 1957, the Government of the Republic raised the basic wages of the workers and office workers by an average of 10 percent beginning 1 January 1958.

The State budget revenue of the Republic rapidly increased along with the constant expansion of the people's economy. Although the 1957 tax revenue from the people and the revenue from foreign aid fell to 79.4 percent and 93.5 percent, respectively, of the 1956 level, the revenue from State and cooperative enterprises increased 38.7 percent over 1956, and the total State budget revenue increased as indicated in Table 1.

[Table follows.]

TABLE 1  
Revenue (in 1,000 won)

<u>Total Revenue</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Revenue from State &amp; Cooperative Enterprises</u>		<u>Tax Revenue from the People</u>		<u>Revenue from Foreign Aid</u>	
		<u>Rate of Increase</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate of Increase</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate of Increase</u>	
1953	52,727,081	32,605,970	100.0%	10,369,584	100.0%	9,707,602	100.0%
1956	99,254,122	74,100,561	227.2	8,769,117	84.5	16,384,444	168.8
1957	125,115,664	102,826,953	315.3	6,966,595	67.2	15,522,116	160.0

Note: Revenue from State and cooperative enterprises and organs includes both tax and non-tax revenues.

[TABLE 2]  
Expenditure (in 1,000 won)

<u>Total Expenditure</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>For People's Economy, Social and Cultural Affairs</u>		<u>For National Defense</u>		<u>For State Administrative Cost</u>	
		<u>Rate of Increase</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate of Increase</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate of Increase</u>	
1953	49,596,846	29,587,588	100.0%	7,524,497	100.0%	4,793,247	100.0%
1956	95,598,274	83,193,291	281.1	5,650,400	75.1	5,854,799	122.1
1957	102,244,841	89,817,784	303.6	5,383,173	71.5	6,193,419	129.2

Strictly based on the economic policies of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic to ensure the primary development of heavy industry but with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, in 1957 the fund supply was made primarily to the sector of heavy industry, and a huge amount of funds was also supplied to the sector of light industry and agriculture. Total funds supplied to the people's economy and for social and cultural affairs was 7,015,000,000 won more than originally earmarked in the State budget.

A large portion of the total fund supply to the people's economy was accounted for by capital construction, and the total amount of funds supplied in 1957 for capital construction in the people's economy and in the social and cultural sector was 30,780,000,000 won, an amount 3,694,000,000 won larger than originally earmarked in the budget.

Total expenditure for social and cultural affairs in 1957 was 17,721,000,000 won, 45.9 percent more than the corresponding expenditure in 1956. Of this total, to mention a few principal expenditures, education accounted for 7,897,000,000 won, public health 3,775,000,000 won, social insurance 2,020,000,000 won and social security 477,000,000 won.

Actual expenditures for State administrative cost and defense were 5.7 percent and 18.1 percent respectively less than the amounts earmarked in the budget.

In the Republic, expenditures for national defense and for State administration were being systematically reduced. Total expenditure for national defense in 1957 was 4.7 percent less than in 1956, and although the expenditure for State administration increased 5.8 percent in 1957, this was due primarily to the average 35 percent wage increase for workers and office workers in November 1956, revision of the price system, revision of the turnover tax law and, in turn, changes in prices of supplies. Exclusive of these factors, the State administrative cost in 1957 was actually less than in 1956.

Based on the ever expanding socialist economy, the State budget of the Republic is satisfactorily meeting the continuing financial requirements of the people's economy.

During the recent past years, the proportions of total revenue as accounted for by individual revenue sources changed as follows:

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Revenue	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Revenue from State and Cooperative Enterprises	61.8	52.9	69.1	74.7	82.2
Tax Revenue from the People	19.8	13.4	9.2	8.8	5.6
Revenue from Foreign Aid	18.4	33.7	21.7	16.5	12.2

Note: The decrease in the proportion of revenue from State and cooperative enterprises in 1954 from 1953 level was due to the 33.7 percent increase in the proportion of foreign aid revenue from the Soviet Union and other brotherly nations.

The State budget revenue from socialist enterprises in the Republic increased steadily, reaching 82.2 percent in 1957, an indication of the further advancement toward financial self-sufficiency in the Republic. On the other hand, the proportion of tax revenue from the people was systematically reduced until it fell in 1957 to only 5.6 percent (including the agricultural tax-in-kind paid by agricultural cooperatives). This reflects the supremacy of the State budget of the Republic and its democratic nature.

The supremacy of the State budget of the Republic was demonstrated not only in regard to revenue, but also in regard to expenditure as well.

The proportions of total expenditure as accounted for by major expenditure categories changed as follows:

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Expenditure	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
People's Economy, Social and Cultural Affairs	59.7	79.3	84.4	87.0	87.8
National Defense	15.2	8.0	6.2	5.9	5.3
State Administration	9.7	8.4	6.4	6.1	6.0

While the State budgetary expenditures for the people's economy and social and cultural affairs were systematically increased, non-productive expenditures such as those for national defense and State administration were systematically reduced.

All of these facts can be attributed to the peaceful nature of the foreign policies of the Republic and its interest in the constant rise of the living standard of the people.

In accordance with the spirit of the decisions adopted by the December 1956 plenary session of the Korean Labor Party [Central Committee] various revisions were made in the financial system of the Republic in 1957. Reorganization and revision were carried out to ensure the independence of lower echelon financial organs, encouraging the positive mobilization of internally available resources, simplifying administrative procedures and rectifying order and discipline.

Principal revisions made in 1957 were as follows:

Revision of the Turnover Tax Law: In connection with the revision of wholesale prices of goods and fees (1 April 1957), the price differential system, which was then in force, was abolished, and the portion of price differentials formerly paid into State revenue was integrated with the turnover tax system. As a result, the turnover tax was uniformly made payable per unit of products, either in a given price differential or at a given rate based on the extent of return per product, thus strengthening the struggle for increasing production and returns and further strengthening the independent account system.

Reorganization in Administration of the Profit Deductions Payment System: The reorganization was carried out (1 October 1957) to further strengthen the independent account system. At the same time, as for the enterprises under the jurisdiction of 10 ministries (and bureaus), the financial divisions of cities and kun (kuyok) were authorized to do recomputing, thus ensuring promptness and accuracy in recomputation.

Revision of Regulations Concerning Enterprise Funds: This revision was implemented (1 July 1957) to increase the material interest of enterprises and economic organs in production.

Together with the reorganization and revisions, the measures taken for the introduction of the technology, production and finance plan, implementation of the internal account system in individual enterprises and the acceleration of working capital circulation further strengthened the operation of the independent account system.

In addition, numerous discretionary powers, including the power to divert account items (kwamok ryuyong), were transferred to lower echelon financial organs and other related organs for better execution of the State budget. Many other measures were also taken in 1957 to simplify budget administrating procedures.

All of these measures contributed greatly to the successful execution of the 1957 State budget.

### Local Budget

In 1957, total local budget revenue was 15,900,797,000 won and expenditure was 13,939,041,000 won, an increase of 34 percent and 25.4 percent, respectively, over the final accounts of budgetary execution in 1956. Revenue sources were mainly fixed local revenue sources and subsidies from the central budget, and the major portion of expenditures was accounted for by social and cultural expenses and local development expenses (65.2 percent of total expenditures).

In the course of the execution of the 1957 local budget by the local people's councils, the sense of responsibility and independence of these councils were enhanced to a higher degree, and the soundness and individuality of the local budget were more strongly manifested.

Of the overall State budget, the central budget and local budget accounted for the following proportions:

	<u>State Budget</u>	<u>Central Budget</u>	<u>Local Budget</u>
1956	100.0	88.8%	11.2%
1957	100.0	86.6	13.4

Annual local budget revenues were as follows:

Increase in Local Budget Revenue of Provinces  
(1954=100; in 1,000 won)

	<u>Net Revenue in 1954</u>	<u>Net Revenue in 1956</u>	<u>Rate of Increase</u>
		<u>Amount</u>	
P'yongyang	702,973	1,386,255	197.2
P'yong-nam	1,112,836	1,524,635	137.0
P'yong-puk	1,119,197	1,635,818	146.2
Chagang-do	650,434	849,589	130.6
Hwang-nam Hwang-puk	1,315,047	1,079,328 } 901,697 }	150.6
Kangwon-do	685,061	912,961	133.2
Ham-nam	1,209,807	1,416,653	117.1
Ham-puk	395,616	1,307,136	145.5
Yanggang-do	-	563,675	-
Kaesong	165,060	284,289	172.2
TOTAL	7,856,031	11,862,034 [Cont'd]	151.0

2nd half of Table Cont'd

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Net Revenue in 1957</u> Revenue	<u>Surplus Over Expenditure</u>
	<u>Rate of Increase</u>		
P'yongyang	1,579,528	224.7	351,203
P'yong-nam	2,073,856	186.4	230,492
P'yong-puk	1,989,587	177.8	248,168
Chagang-do	1,133,460	174.3	186,177
Hwang-nam } Hwang-puk }	1,544,736 } 1,274,781 }	214.4	85,900 133,489
Kangwon-do	1,311,312	191.4	113,591
Ham-nam	2,099,403	173.5	326,603
Ham-puk	1,725,164	192.6	184,739
Yanggang-do	779,078	-	74,828
Kaesong	389,892	236.2	26,566
TOTAL	15,900,797	202.4	1,961,756

Taxation

In 1957, socialist integration was not only basically completed in the rural areas, but also made considerable progress in urban areas as regards the capitalist elements. As a result, a considerable change took place in the administration of taxation. The Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic took numerous measures in 1957 to reduce systematically the tax burdens of the people on the basis of various achievements made in the course of rehabilitation and construction of the people's economy during the post-war period.

Because of the revisions of the income tax law and the local self-government tax law put into effect in 1955 and 1956, respectively, the tax payers, particularly the workers and the poor self-employed, were given the benefits of large tax reductions and tax exemptions. From the reduction in the amount of payable tax-in-kind and the reduction or exemption of loaned crops, pursuant to the revision of the agricultural tax-in-kind law effected in December 1955, the farmers benefited to the extent of 400,000 tons of crops in 1956 and 1957. In addition, the farmers received the benefits of 900 million won in 1957 from reductions in the local self-government tax, free supply of farm chemicals and free supply of labor force.

Since many production-sales cooperatives were organized by handicraftsmen, free self-employed (chayu ohikopja), entrepreneurs and merchants in 1957, a new tax system was put into force for them. Although the tax was to be levied individually on the members of production-sales cooperatives or sales cooperatives, a grace of 30 percent reduction was granted to these members as a material incentive for further cooperativization. Taxes currently levied on the people of the Republic are the income tax, agricultural tax-in-kind and local self-government tax.

#### State Insurance

State insurance as effected in accordance with Cabinet Decision No 6 (15 January 1954) included voluntary insurance: fire insurance, domestic animal insurance and health (inch'e) [literally, human body] insurance; and compulsory insurance: passenger insurance in connection with rail, vehicle, waterway and air travel.

Along with the rapid expansion of the people's economy and the socialist integration of the rural areas, the variety of insurance was later further expanded, and in line with the development of the livestock industry, breeding hogs, sheep and goats were also brought under insurance coverage. Fishing boats were also insured.

In 1957, the premium rates for fire insurance were lowered, thus reducing the burden of the insured. Some of

the joint assets of enterprises and cooperative organs that are directly under the jurisdiction of the local people's councils were brought under compulsory insurance coverage; and trade goods were brought under marine, land and air transport insurance coverage. At the same time, foreign trade with the Soviet Union, Chinese People's Republic and other people's democracies was carried out with a proviso of mutual compensation and inspection of goods.

State insurance in force as of 1957 were six in number: fire insurance, domestic animal insurance, fishing boat insurance, health insurance, compulsory passenger insurance and transport [freight] insurance. By the end of 1957, the number of workers covered by health insurance was about 700,000; they have benefited annually from huge amounts of State insurance payment.

Increase in Revenue from State Insurance Premiums

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Fire Insurance	100.0	163.2	278.0	450.0
Domestic Animal Insurance	100.0	119.0	250.0	410.0
Health Insurance	100.0	315.0	387.0	627.0
Compulsory Passenger Insurance	100.0	149.0	157.0	182.0
TOTAL	100.0	194.1	254.8	388.0

Increase in State Insurance Compensation

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Fire Insurance	100.0	178.0	391.0	797.0
Domestic Animal Insurance	100.0	130.0	245.0	435.0
Health Insurance	100.0	367.0	581.0	565.0
Compulsory Passenger Insurance	100.0	388.0	232.0	298.0
TOTAL	100.0	181.7	322.7	496.1

## Finance

Loans: In conformance with the spirit of the decisions adopted by the December [1956] Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, most of the funds required for the successful implementation of the people's economic plan was financed through loans, further stimulating the struggles of the workers for higher output and greater economization.

### (a) The Central Bank

To strengthen loan relationships with all sectors of the people's economy, a series of measures were taken to eliminate the uneconomical use of resources by enterprises and to grant loans only in accordance with the prescribed norms of stockpiling at enterprises. And by making discriminatory loans and clearings between advanced and backward enterprises on the basis of their business records, enterprises were encouraged to pay greater attention to further improvement of economic activities.

Just as the people's economy constantly expanded, so did the total amount of loans increased day by day, and the [outstanding] balance of loans by the Central Bank as of the end of 1957 was 246.7 percent and 160.7 percent that at the end of 1953 and at the end of 1956, respectively. Of this total balance, loans to various sectors of the people's economy for short-term plans and loans for clearing purpose (kyolje taebu) increased 160.8 percent and 72.7 percent, respectively, over the level at the end of 1956. Furthermore, for the improvement of the living standard of the people, loans to the sectors of light industry, fisheries and, in particular, to the sector of commodity circulation increased very rapidly.

### (b) National Construction Fund Bank

In the course of fund supply for capital construction in 1957, funds were invested according to priorities and in concentration to prevent piecemeal investments while increasing the economic efficiency of investments. At the same time, the timely supply and adequate control over funds further facilitated the fulfillment of the capital construction plan and the meeting of the target dates for initial operations.

In 1957, funds supplied by the National Construction Fund Bank for capital construction were 6.1 percent larger than in 1956 and 374.5 percent the 1953 level.

Increase in the Net Amount of Funds Supplied  
for Capital Construction

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>Proportion of Total Construction Fund Supply in 1957</u>
Ministry of Metal Industry	129.9%		18.6%
Ministry of Machine Industry	102.5		6.6
Ministry of Coal Industry	136.1		6.5
Ministry of Power Industry	101.6		9.6
Ministry of Chemical Industry	100.0		9.2
Ministry of Construction & Building Materials Industry	56.5		2.9
Ministry of Light Industry(a)	101.3		5.3
Ministry of Agriculture	68.1		6.5
Ministry of Fisheries	108.8		11.4
Bureau of Forestry	138.9		2.5
Ministry of Local Development	120.1		5.5
Ministry of Domestic and Foreign Commerce	504.5		-
Ministry of Public Health	119.7		-
Local Budget	135.5		6.0

Note: This table is based on the net amount of funds supplied to owners of buildings and structures (kongolju).

The decrease in construction funds supplied to the Ministry of Construction and Building Materials in 1957 is accounted for by the fact that the ministry, which had received construction funds until 1956 as direct owners of buildings and structures to be constructed, became primarily the builders (sigeungju) in 1957. Under consignment, the ministry constructed buildings and structures for the prospective owners to whom the construction funds are supplied. The decrease in the fund supply to the Ministry of Agriculture in 1957 is accounted for by the transfer, in the second half of 1957, of the tasks previously undertaken by the ministry to local authorities. These tasks included most of the irrigation construction work and all of the flood control work.

(a) A large share of local budgetary expenditures were also accounted for by construction under the Ministry of Light Industry, in addition to the amount of construction funds accounted for in the above table.

As of the end of 1957, the total balance of loans by the National Construction Fund Bank accounted for 15.8 percent of the total construction funds supplied by it, an amount 11.4 percent larger than in 1956. Of this total, the balance of loans to specialized [professional] construction organs increased 74.4 percent over the 1956 level. All of these facts indicate that capital construction was constantly expanded and that the specialized construction organs were further strengthened and developed day by day.

#### (c) The Farmers Bank of Korea

By granting loans to agricultural cooperatives to strengthen their organization and economy, the Farmers Bank of Korea facilitated the socialist integration of the rural economy.

In 1957, the total amount of loans granted by the Bank to the whole sector of the rural economy increased 85.8 percent over the 1954 level. Of this total, loans to agricultural cooperatives alone increased 11.1 times during the same period. But the total amount of loans granted to agricultural cooperatives in 1957 was less than in 1956. This is accounted for by the fact that (1) strengthened in organization and economy, agricultural cooperatives and farm enterprises were able to finance subsidiary enterprises and housing from their own income and (2) as a result of a 2.2 billion won loan granted for the livestock fund in 1956, the livestock industry was rapidly developed, the problem of service animal shortage was basically solved, and loans for these purposes were reduced to 1.3 billion won in 1957.

The organization of rural credit cooperatives in 1957 utilizing idle funds in the hands of the farmers was also a factor contributing to the reduction in loans by the Farmers Bank.

Under these circumstances, the Farmers Bank was able to grant loans mainly and directly for expansion in production.

For the wide introduction of cold-bed rice cultivation expansion of irrigation networks being constructed by agricultural cooperatives, etc., all of which are aimed at increasing the output of food grains, in 1957 the Farmers Bank loaned to the agricultural production fund an amount 282.3 percent and 174 percent the corresponding figures for 1954 and 1956, respectively.

Proportion of Farmers Bank Loans Accounted  
for by Individual Sectors

Rate of Increase in Total Loans	Agricultural Pro- duction Fund		Livestock Fund	
	Proportion	Rate of Increase	Proportion	Rate of Increase
1954	100.0%	27.4%	100.0%	64.4%
1956	211.0	21.0	162.2	66.9
1957	185.8	41.6	282.3	46.1

[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd

	Subsidiary Enterprises and Fisheries Fund		Housing Fund		
	Rate of Proportion	Increase	Rate of Proportion	Increase	
1954	2.6%	100.0	3.6%	100.0%	
1956	8.7	697.9	3.4	199.2	
1957	8.9	629.3	2.6	134.7	

Note: "Proportion" is the proportion of total amount of loans granted in a given year (=100%) and the base year for the "rate of increase" is 1954 (=100%).

#### (d) Rural Credit Cooperatives

During the fourth quarter of 1957, rural credit cooperatives were established in 33 cities and run on an experimental basis. By the end of the year, there were 698 rural credit cooperatives with a membership of 94.9 percent of the total potential members voluntarily participating in the cooperatives with a total capital fund of 519 million won.

The principal purposes of the rural credit cooperatives are to ensure expansion in the production of subsidiary enterprises of the farmers, to meet the financial requirements of the farmers in their daily life and to exterminate usury in the rural areas through a positive mobilization of idle funds in the rural areas, thus further enhancing the living standard of the farmers.

During just the first two months after their inception, the rural credit cooperatives had already granted 223 million won in loans.

#### Savings

As a result of the phenomenal development of the people's economy, cash income of the workers, office workers and the farmers increased considerably. The real wages of the

workers and office workers increased very rapidly, bringing about a rapid increase also in savings. In order to arouse the interest of the people in savings, new devices such as lottery savings (ch'uch'omje chogum) and savings notes were introduced in 1957 and the savings office network of the Central Bank were further expanded.

Since postal organs began the handling of savings in August 1957, the savings office network increased to 271 percent the 1956 level. In addition, for the convenience of the workers, resident savings agents were stationed in each enterprise.

As of the end of 1957, the total number of personal savings accounts (including the Central Bank, Farmers Bank and post offices) was 46.4 percent larger than the corresponding figure at the end of 1956, and the total balance of deposits of these personal savings accounts was 137.4 percent above the 1956 level.

As for the Central Bank, cash revenue from the people's savings at the end of 1957 was 189.8 percent as large as the 1956 level, and the balance of deposits at the end of 1957 was 360.2 percent and 201.9 percent the 1953 and 1956 levels, respectively. The number of savings accounts also increased 52.4 percent over the 1956 level.

The total revenue of the Farmers Bank from savings at the end of 1957 was 21 times the revenue at the end of 1954. The total balance of deposits at the Bank was 303.5 percent the 1954 level. As compared with the 1956 level, the revenue of the Bank from personal savings also increased by 207.2 percent.

During the past one year, savings at postal organs and rural credit cooperatives also increased very rapidly.

Annual Savings at the Farmers Bank  
(in 1,000 won)

	<u>Revenue</u> [Deposits]	<u>Expenditure</u> [Withdrawals]	<u>Year End</u> <u>Balance</u>
1956	9,624,816	8,712,562	912,254 2,136,622
Agricultural Cooperatives	8,348,151	7,670,853	677,298 -

(Cont'd)

Table Cont'd

	<u>Revenue [Deposits]</u>	<u>Expenditure [Withdrawals]</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Year End Balance</u>
Personal	1,276,665	1,041,709	234,956	-
1957	20,869,182	19,044,622	1,824,560	3,946,676
Agricultural Cooperatives	16,165,142	15,886,610	278,532	-
Personal	3,922,088	2,738,806	1,183,282	-
Rural Credit Cooperatives	781,952	419,206	362,746	-

#### Public Bonds

On the people's economic development bonds issued in accordance with Cabinet Decision No 109 of 15 May 1950, two lotteries for the selection of prize bonds and one lottery for repayment were respectively held in 1957. Accordingly, by the end of 1957, eleven lotteries were held for the selection of prize bonds and three lotteries for the repayment of those bonds. The total amount of prize bonds picked by lotteries was 921,102,000 won and the amount of repayment 927,157,000. The rest of the repayment will be completed by 1 October 1960 by holding four lotteries for the selection of prize bonds and two lotteries for the selection of the repayment bonds.

#### Clearing

The universal upswing of the people's economy brought about a rapid expansion in the scope of clearings among all sectors of the people's economy, and as compared with the 1956 level, the number of bills handled by the Central Bank in 1957 increased 16.3 percent and the total amount handled by 62.5 percent.

During this period, financial conditions of enterprises were further improved and clearing of transactions was satisfactorily carried out. In addition, to facilitate the clearing of accounts payable, formerly granted periods of grace were completely abolished, the non-acknowledgement system (muhwakin chedo) [probably meaning transactions concluded between purchasers and suppliers without necessarily having the former transmit to the latter a formal acknowledgement of receipt of goods delivered] was expanded in its application, and many other off-set clearing measures were taken.

As a result, the average number of days during which unpaid bills were kept by enterprises in 1957 was reduced by 2.8 days from 17 days in 1956 to 14.2 days. The number of days during which the past-due bills were kept unpaid was reduced from 12 days to 10.5 days during the same period. The balance of past-due bills payable to the Construction Fund Bank as of the end of 1957 was 28.6 percent less than the corresponding figure outstanding as of the end of 1956.

#### Currency

In 1957, currency circulation was further strengthened. The total amount transacted through the Central Bank and the Farmers Bank in 1957 increased 45.8 percent over the 1956 level, and the amount of deposits was 0.6 larger than the amount of withdrawal. This is a clear reflection of the correctness of the currency stabilization policy of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic.

Of the total cash deposit at the Central Bank of North Korea in 1957, cash revenue from State and cooperative retail good circulation networks alone increased 53.9 percent over the 1956 level, and the proportion of this revenue to total cash deposits at the Central Bank increased from 70.2 percent in 1956 to 72.3 percent in 1957. During the same period, expenditures of the Bank for wage payments increased 49.8 percent.

Since currency circulation was thus successfully carried out, the currency of the Republic was further stabilized and the value of the won was further increased, contributing to a constant rise in the real wages of the workers.

## MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

### COMMERCE

The successful fulfillment of the post-war Three-Year Plan brought about a vast increase in industrial and agricultural production as well as in the purchasing power of the people. Especially, the rapid increase in purchasing power called for a further improvement and development of commodity supply work--though already greatly improved during the post-war years.

In line with these realistic needs, the December [1956] Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party while defining the basic tasks of the people's economic plan for the year of 1957, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan, further made it an important task to increase rapidly the output of consumer goods, explore all possible sources of commodities and improve and strengthen commodity supply work in line with the newly emerged situations.

In conformity with this decision of the Plenum, the sectors of commodity circulation and procurement made further improvement in their supply of labor, supply of foodstuffs and daily necessities to cities and workers districts, supply of industrial products to and procurement of farm produce from the rural areas, and guidance and socialist integration of the rural markets and private commerce.

### Commodity Circulation in the Country

In the spirit of the decision adopted by the December 1956 Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the sector of commodity circulation re-examined the existing distribution of commercial networks and the commodity supply on the one hand, and further strengthened the class awareness in all commercial activities on the other. The supply of labor to industrial centers was improved, and as for the foodstuff supply, food stores were expanded, food supply base were established, and mobile sales were introduced.

To ensure a satisfactory supply of industrial products to the rural areas, stores of the consumer cooperatives were redistributed so as to be more easily accessible to the people and commodity supply work was adopted to the changing demands of the people for different goods. Furthermore, service networks were widely organized to render life more convenient for the farmers.

At the same time, along with the increase in the output of consumer goods, expansion of the direct retail stores of cooperatives and broad utilization of consignment sales of State commodities by private merchants in sparsely populated areas at the request of State and cooperative commercial organs, the link between supply and demand and between production and consumption was further improved and strengthened.

In 1957, the retail commodity circulation plan of State and cooperative organs was fulfilled 110 percent, with State commerce fulfilling 111 percent and cooperative commerce fulfilling 108 percent.

The total value of retail goods circulated by State and cooperative commerce increased 57 percent (at comparable prices) over 1956, of which State commerce accounted for an increase of 38 percent and cooperative commerce 79 percent.

Value of Retail Commodity Circulation by  
State and Cooperative Commerce

	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1956</u>
Total	321%	440%	157%
State Commerce	320	454	138
Cooperative Commerce	322	426	179

In 1957, the retail commodity circulation plan of local commerce and cooperative organs was fulfilled in individual provinces as follows:

	<u>Rate of Fulfillment of Entire Plan</u>	<u>Rate of Fulfillment by Local Commerce</u>	<u>Rate of Fulfillment by Consumer Cooperative Commerce</u>
P'yongyang City	105%	105%	118%
P'yongan-namdo	104	108	103
P'yongan-pukto	108	114	105
Chagang-do	106	103	109
Hwanghae-namdo	105	115	103
Hwanghae-pukto	109	117	106
Kangwon-do	112	117	110
Hamgyong-namdo	111	112	111
Hamgyong-pukto	118	113	122
Yanggang-do	115	115	116
Kaesong City	118	122	115

The total value of commodities circulated by the retail commercial network of the State and cooperatives in 1957 was 59 percent larger than in 1956, foodstuffs accounting for an increase of 52 percent and non-foodstuffs accounting for an increase of 64 percent.

In 1957, the quantity of consumer goods sold to the people through the retail commerce network of the State and cooperatives also increased considerably.

#### Increase in Quantity of Consumer Goods Sold

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u>
	<u>1949</u>	<u>1956</u>
Cotton Textile Goods	1,488%	145%
Silk Textile Goods	*1,362	167

[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1955</u>
	<u>1949</u>	
Ready-Made Clothes	-	210
Underwear	*1,069	250
Socks	267	168
Shoes	248	152
Soap	-	193
Cigarettes	-	140
Soy Sauce	131	135
"Toenjang"	*686	122
Edible Oil	545	500
Salt	182	112
Fishing Products	*723	133
Vegetables	909	168
Fruits	1,179	220
Bread and Confectionery	322	290

\*Compared with 1953.

The quantity of foodstuffs and non-foodstuffs supplied to cities and workers districts also increased considerably.

Increase in Commodity Supply by Commercial Organs  
in Cities and Workers Districts

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>
Foodstuffs	137	
Soy Sauce	138	
"Toenjang"	104	[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>
Vegetables	149%	
Meat	317	
Bread and Confectionery	264	
Fruits	160	
Edible Oil	322	
Tubers	215	
Non-Foodstuffs	140	
Cotton Textile Goods	105	
Underwear	163	
Socks	106	
Shoes	103	
Soap	187	
Cigarettes	118	
Farm Implements and Building Materials	223	

The supply of foodstuffs to the workers and residents in 15 cities and areas having important production plants increased as follows:

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	Of the Total, Supply to Important Production Plants Only
Total Value Circulated by Stores	150%	150%	205%
Foodstuffs	139%	139%	200
Vegetables	204	204	349
Fish Products	130	130	198
Soy Sauce	167	167	190
"Toenjang"	109	109	124
Edible Oil	228	228	474 [Cont'd]

Salt	105%	144%
Meat	339	662
Fruits	179	271
Seasonings	165	329

In 1957, the supply of industrial products to the rural areas also increased considerably. The total supply of industrial product to the rural areas by consumer cooperative commerce increased 76 percent over 1956, the supply of cotton textile goods accounting for an increase of 43 percent, silk textile goods 119 percent, ready-made clothes 61 percent, underwear 173 percent, socks 54 percent, shoes 53 percent, soap 216 percent and cigarettes 54 percent.

In 1957, the plan of circulation through the social service network of the State and cooperative commerce was fulfilled 104 percent, with State commerce fulfilling 103 percent and cooperative commerce fulfilling 107 percent. The total value of circulation through the social service network in 1957 increased 35 percent over 1956. Of the total value of goods thus circulated, the ratio between own products (chaga saengsan) and goods procured for sales was, at current prices, as follows:

Circulated by State and Coop- erative Commerce	Local Commerce			Consumer Cooperatives		
	1957 Ratio		1957 Ratio	1957 Ratio	1956 Ratio	1956 Ratio
	1956	1956	1957	1956	1956	1957
Own Pro- ducts	132%	59%	60%	117%	58%	59%
Goods Procured for Sales	126	41	40	114	42	41
				149	41	44
					40	40

The value of circulation through the social service network in 15 cities during 1957 was 40 percent larger than in 1956, in which proceeds from the sales of own products accounted for an increase of 33 percent over 1956.

In connection with the rapid rehabilitation and development of the people's economy, many plants, coal mines and enterprises were rehabilitated and expanded and new workers

districts were established. Accordingly, the commercial network and commodity channeling routes were further expanded to ensure convenience not only for the inhabitants in residential areas established as a result of vast municipal development programs, but also for the inhabitants of the rural areas and remote isolated mountain regions.

In 1957, the number of commercial networks of the State and cooperatives increased by 2,769 over 1956, of which State commerce accounted for 805 networks and cooperative commerce 1,964 networks.

#### Increase of Commercial Networks

No of State & Cooperative Commercial Networks	1956	1957	Of Which		1956	1957
			State-Operated	Cooperative Operated		
Total No of Commercial Networks	5,714	8,483	2,646	3,451	3,068	5,032
Consolidated Stores	2,861	3,822	308	355	2,553	3,467
Foodstuff Specializing Stores	383	946	350	670	33	111
Simple Stores	280	872	257	325	-	547
Social Service Networks	937	1,270	550	685	387	585

#### Increase in Number of Commercial Networks in Provinces

(1956: number increased in 1956; 1957: the absolute number existing as of the end of 1957)

	Local Commerce		Cooperatives	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
P'yongyang City	196	564	38	38
P'yongan-namdo	100	264	257	859 [Cont'd]

Table Cont'd	Local Commerce		Cooperatives	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
P'yongan-pukto	72	299	312	819
Chagang-do	70	186	156	388
Hwanghae-namdo	9	115	230	588
Hwanghae-pukto	28	120	134	377
Kangwon-do	9	143	212	492
Hamgyong-namdo	28	246	280	654
Hamgyong-pukto	139	367	170	455
Yanggang-do	21	45	50	186
Kaesong City	34	85	25	58

The number of commercial networks distributed per ri in the rural areas was as follows:

Average .....	1.03	Kangwon-do .....	1.01
P'yongan-pukto.....	0.97	Hamgyong-namdo .....	1.10
P'yongan-pukto .....	1.01	Hamgyong-pukto .....	1.03
Chagang-do .....	1.00	Yanggang-do .....	1.20
Hwanghae-namdo .....	1.02	Kaesong City .....	1.00
Hwanghae-pukto .....	1.04		

Where the number of State and cooperative commercial networks is insufficient the State refers commodities to private merchants who wish to engage in consignment sales or purchases, thus, at the same time, accelerating the socialist integration of such merchants. As of the end of 1957, there were 1,851 such consignment commercial organs.

In 1957, with respect to the corresponding 1955 levels, private commerce was reduced to 93.3 percent in the total value of circulation and to 28.5 percent in number. This is accounted for by its integration into the socialist sector by voluntarily organizing and participating in production-sales cooperatives.

Proportion of Total Value of Retail Commodity Circulation as Accounted for by Various Forms of Enterprises

	1949	1956	1957
Socialist Enterprises	56.5%	87.3%	87.9%
Private Enterprises	43.5	12.7	12.1

In commerce, the proportion accounted for by the socialist form of enterprises was thus further increased.

### Procurement

Since the overwhelming portion of the rural economy was cooperativized, new conditions were created that were highly advantageous to incorporating not only the production of farm produce but also the products of subsidiary enterprises into the overall agricultural production plans of agricultural cooperatives as well as to the systematic procurement and supply of their products.

In the administration of procurement in 1957, a phase of the procurement system was reorganized with a view to stimulating the zeal of the farmers for production and increasing the output of their products. At the same time, various unnecessary restrictions upon procurement activities (such as procurement at prescribed prices and restriction on procurement areas) were abolished. As a result, the total amount procured increased considerably in 1957.

Compared to the 1956 level, State procurement in 1957 increased 111.1 percent in crops, 145.5 percent in sheep wool, 62.4 percent in cocoon silk, 29.3 percent in tobacco, 228.6 percent in flax, 54.3 percent in hemp and 36.9 percent in meat.

The 1957 State procurement plan was fulfilled 120 percent. The 1957 self-procurement plan (chach'e sumae kyeboek) by State and cooperative commerce was fulfilled 137 percent, local commerce fulfilling 124 percent and consumer cooperative commerce fulfilling 142 percent.

The total value of self-procurement by State and cooperative commerce in 1957 increased 71 percent over 1956, in which the value of self-procurement by consumer cooperative commerce increased 87 percent.

Individual products self-procured by State and cooperative commerce in 1957 increased 4.1 times in meat, 31 percent in vegetables and 59 percent in fishery products over the corresponding 1956 levels.

Procurement prices also fell in 1957 to 82 percent of the corresponding 1956 levels in grain and tubers, 81 percent in vegetables, 82 percent in fruits and 87 percent in meat.

### Prices

In 1957, the State and cooperative commercial networks concentrated effort on maintaining a relative balance between retail prices and stabilizing market prices. With the expansion of State and cooperative commerce, prices in both organized markets and unorganized markets fell 5.5 percent in 1957.

Taking 1953 as the base year (100), the State fixed retail price index of principal commodities (at free sales prices excluding rationed goods) fell as follows:

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1957</u>
Meat	57	41
Edible Oil	59	59
Vegetables	34	19
Soy Sauce	30	30
"Toenjang"	41	41
Salt	84	74
Fruits	72	53
Cotton Textile Goods	81	74
Silk Textile Goods	83	78
Underwear	79	76
Socks	63	55
Rubber Shoes	53	26
Canvas Shoes	71	64
Soap	64	64
Cigarettes	72	60

## LABOR

### Wages

As a result of the further expansion of the people's economy and the systematic increase of national income, the cash wages of workers, technicians and office workers increased 43 percent in 1957 over 1956. In the sector of industry, the average wage per employee increased 44.4 percent.

#### Increase of Cash Wages

1953 .....	100
1955 .....	135
1956 .....	158
1957 .....	226

In order to better treat workers performing tasks under special working conditions, the Government of the Republic set up a variety of perquisite scales payable to such workers in addition to their basic wages. Furthermore, all sectors are authorized to apply individual wage schedules to highly competent workers in the sector concerned.

On the other hand, to further arouse the zeal of the workers for increasing production and practicing economization, to stimulate material interest of the workers and to ensure an accurate evaluation of production efficiency, all bonus systems hitherto in force were re-examined. There are 27 such incentive bonus systems currently in force, including the bonus for excess production and original cost reduction, bonus for saving of raw materials and supplies, etc.

Thanks to the increase in cash wages and the systematic reduction in State fixed retail prices, the real wages of the workers, technicians and office workers at the end of 1957 stood considerably higher than the pre-war 1949 level.

The Cabinet of the Republic adopted the Cabinet Decision No 128 on 31 December 1957 increasing, effective 1 January 1958, an average of 10 percent the wages of workers, technicians

and office workers in State and cooperative organs and enterprises.

#### Standardization of Labor, Piece Rate Wage Schedules

Epoch-making changes took place in 1957 in the field of labor standardization.

In accordance with Ministry of Labor Ordinance No 610, dated 14 March 1957, "Concerning the Revision of Some Current Work Norms for the Year of 1957", all enterprises were in principle, to maintain the work norms currently in effect, except where the existing work norms were extremely contradictory and called for revision. This measure was an adequate one taken in view of the need for further arousing political enthusiasm and interest in labor among the workers, who were already stirred by the decision of the December 1956 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party to fulfill the 1957 production plan, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan.

Accordingly, workers in many production and construction enterprises strived to create new technological and economic indices.

On the basis of such achievements made in labor standardization, the Ministry of Labor decreed Ordinance No 190 on 3 August 1957, "Regulations Concerning the Piece Rate Wage Schedules". The basic purposes of these regulations were to improve and strengthen work so as to establish the piece rate wage schedules and determine and apply work norms in conformity with the changed realities.

Under these regulations and in principle work norms, once established, should not be revised for at least one year. But, where changed production conditions affect labor productivity and where work norms, originally provided for unskilled labor, now call for normalization with rise in skill levels of the workers, such norms should be revised immediately.

Although work norms are established, in principle, according to the technology standardization method, they

should be determined, at the same time, on the basis of positive opinions of all the workers with the participation of research workers and workers related to the technological and economic aspects of a given sector.

To carry out standard labor measurement systematically and to improve the determination of work norms according to the technology standardization method, 11 Ministries (and Bureaus), including the Ministry of Metal Industry and the Ministry of Machine Industry, established labor standard research centers in 1957.

The work norms currently in force in the Republic under the aforementioned regulations are three in number: (1) uniform State work norm, (2) Ministry (Bureau) and provincial people's council work norm, and (3) enterprise work norm. The uniform State work norm is currently established and applied in such sectors as publication and printing, loading and unloading operations in rail transport, oxen and horse cart transport, drilling, nut and bolt manufacturing and construction work.

At present, the technology standardization method is becoming the basic method of standardizing labor, and the proportion of work norms thus established is steadily increasing. Of the total number of work norms, the norms established according to the technology standardization method increased from 18 percent in 1956 to 36.2 percent in 1957.

As labor standardization improved, more systematic work norms were established and applied in production and in construction, and as a result of a series of organizational and guidance measures taken to improve and expand the application of piece rate wage schedules, they were constantly improved and expanded.

As of the end of 1957, the proportion of workers participating in piece rate wage schedules was 56.4 percent in number and 49.6 percent in man-hours for the industrial sector, and 72.3 percent in number and 57.3 percent in man-hours for the construction sector. In terms of man-hours, the 1957 rate of participation in the piece rate wage system increased 15.9 percent for the industrial sector and 36.6 percent for the construction sector over 1956.

### Labor Force Reinforcement

The average number of employees working in various sectors of the people's economy in 1957 stood at 844,500, an increase by 36,300 employees over 1956.

The number of employees newly inducted into various sectors of the people's economy during all of 1957 was 163,400 (including 43,952 women workers). In doing so, care was taken to assign chiefly young and middle age men to the sector of heavy industry and women to the sector of light industry, thus improving the composition of employees in various sectors of the people's economy by sex, skill and age.

By the end of 1957, the average age of the labor force was reduced by 11 years, i.e., from the 45 years of age at the end of 1956 to 34 years. With the expansion of the people's economy, the female working force increased 5 percent in 1957 over 1956. As a result of the coordinated allocation of the labor force, the shortage of skilled workers, which the fishery sector suffered considerably in the past, was basically solved in 1957.

Advancement in the administrative skill of the labor administration organs in 1957 was reflected in the 23.7 percent decrease in turnover of the labor force. At the same time, the labor force mobilized to remote places to aid as auxiliary labor force was reduced by 18.7 percent from the 1956 level, and in particular, the need for readjustment of the labor force during the winter season was basically eliminated.

### Labor Force Reserve Education

Labor force reserve education in the Republic is comprised of skill specialization schools (by Cabinet Decision No 57 of 1957, supplementary technique learning classes, shop workers schools and workers schools were merged into the skill specialization schools). These are regular schools, training skilled personnel [from those] unrelated to production, and the shop skill specialization system (chikjang

kinung-hakkyo) teaching advanced skills to skilled workers.

In 1957, the skill specialization schools graduated 2,605 skilled personnel and assigned them to various sectors of the people's economy. The material foundation of these schools was considerably consolidated, and the number of education cabinets [from Russian, meaning section or study] increased 125 percent and the number of experimental shops increased 80 percent, respectively, over the 1954 level.

All study materials are freely provided by the State for the students in these schools, and special stipends, clothes and other necessities are given to students in subterranean, exploratory, marine, high temperature and other physically harmful subjects, to ex-soldier students and orphans (including those having no custodians).

In addition, all students are exempted from tuition payment and textbooks and other study materials are freely supplied. When these students are engaged in production education they receive the same free food ration and nourishment as other workers in the same sector do and are paid wages comparable to apprentices or according to their qualifications. When they are graduated, they receive either Grade 5 or Grade 6 according to the State skill grade scale and are assured of jobs in State enterprises in the field of their specialization.

The shop skill specialization system currently has an enrollment of 23,805 unskilled workers learning elementary skills. In 1957, the system turned out 17,431 skilled workers.

There are 466 shop skill schools with an enrollment of 28,831 skilled workers learning advanced skills.

#### Labor Protection

In 1957, 7,391 meters of galleries in principal coal mines were reconstructed into permanent galleries, and as a precautionary measure against gas explosions 781 pieces of equipment were installed, including current interrupters (yuip oh'adangj) [circuit-breakers?] and safety explosion

equipment. The total number of safety facilities increased 8.5 percent over 1956.

For underground mining workers, measures were taken to replace natural air supply with mechanical supply and to mechanize the miners' going in and coming out of the pits. In the sector of chemical industry, labor health conditions were improved including the removal of harmful dust in the chemical plants. As a result, air ventilation equipment, including fans, in the sector of the coal mining industry increased 14.3 percent over 1956. Filtering equipment, including harmful dust removers, increased 18 percent over 1956, thus further improving working conditions.

With the induction of many women into shops, the State has established many infirmaries for women, creches and feeding rooms in shops to ensure adequate sanitary conditions required by the physiological characteristics of females.

Workers, technicians and office workers are guaranteed the rights of a paid regular vacation and a supplementary vacation, and they are provided with many rest homes and sanatoriums.

In addition, for the sake of labor safety and the health of the workers, the State has supplied billions of won of labor protection equipment and necessary working tools as well as free meat, edible oil, fish and various other nourishment.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMY

### GENERAL

(1)

#### Population Classification According to Social Groups (%)

	End of <u>1946</u>	End of <u>1949</u>	1 Dec <u>1953</u>	1 Dec <u>1954</u>	1 Sep <u>1956</u>	1 Dec <u>1957</u>
Total Population	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers	12.5	19.0	21.2	25.7	27.3	28.7
Office Workers	6.2	7.0	8.5	10.4	13.6	14.9
Cooperativized Farmers	-	-	-	17.1	40.0	49.9
Private Farmers	74.1	69.3	66.4	44.2	16.6	3.2
Cooperativized Handicraftsmen	-	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.1	2.2
Private Handicraftsmen	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3
Entrepreneurs	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	(0.03)	(0.01)
Merchants	3.3	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4
Others	2.2	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.4

(2)

#### Number of Deputies in the Supreme People's Congress, Provincial, Municipal and Kun (Kuyok) People's Congresses, and Ri (Up, Workers District) People's Congresses

<u>People's Congresses (PC)</u>	<u>Total No of Deputies</u>	<u>No of Women</u>	<u>Women Deputies to Total (%)</u>
Supreme PC (27 Aug 57)*	215	27	12.6
Provincial PC (27 Nov 56)*	1,009	200	19.8
Municipal, Kun (Kuyok) PC (27 Nov 56)*	9,346	1,900	20.3
Ri (Up, Workers District) PC (20 Nov 56)*	54,279	11,196	20.6

\*Dates of Elections

(3)

Number of Deputies According to Social Status (Songbun)

	Supreme PC		Provincial PC		Municipal, Kun (Kuyok) P C		Ri (Up, Worker District) PC	
	No	Ratio(%)	No	Ratio(%)	No	Ratio(%)	No	Ratio(%)
Total No of Deputies	215	100%	1,009	100	9,345	100	54,279	100
Workers	84	39.1	275	27.3	2,153	23.0	2,115	3.9
Office Workers (including in- telligentsia)	60	27.9	307	30.4	2,916	31.2	14,208	26.2
Members of Agri- cultural Coop- eratives	68	31.6	287	28.4	3,329	35.6	32,498	59.9
Private Farmers	-	-	35	5.5	351	3.3	4,371	8.0
Members of Producer & Fishery Coop- eratives	-	-	16	1.6	196	2.1	285	0.5
Entrepreneurs and Merchants	3	1.4	30	3.0	203	2.2	204	0.4
Religionists	-	-	33	3.3	177	1.9	244	0.5
Others	-	-	26	2.5	21	0.2	354	0.6

(4)  
Changes in Administrative Districts

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Provinces	7	8	9	11	11	11
Cities	12	12	12	13	13	13
Kun(Kuyok)	89	97	173	175	175	175
Myon	805	900	-	-	-	-
Up	-	-	168	170	170	170
Workers Districts	-	-	60	75	75	78
Tong	-	-	340	346	346	358
R1	9,880	10,666	3,772	3,750	3,750	3,745

(5)  
Basic Indices of Development of the People's Economy (%)  
(1) 1946=100

	<u>1945</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
National Income	100	209	145	304	417
Total Value of Industrial Output	100	337	216	615	890
Output of Means of Production (Group A)	100	375	158	640	936
Output of Consumer Goods (Group B)	100	288	285	598	878
Total Value of Agricultural Output	100	151	115	157	198
Output of Farm Produce	100	147	113	153	183
Output of Livestock	100	185	131	222	337
Total Freight Transport by All Media	100	597	302	652	776
Rail Transport Alone	100	522	304	658	778
Working Force in Entire People's Economy	100	217	221	311	325

## (2) 1949=100

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
National Income	100	-	70	146	200
Total Value of Industrial Output	100	47	64	133	264
Output of Means of Production (Group A)	100	33	42	171	250
Output of Consumer Goods (Group B)	100	65	99	208	297
Total Value of Agricultural Output	100	-	76	106	131
Output of Farm Produce	100	-	77	105	125
Output of Livestock	100	-	71	120	182
Total Freight Transport by All Media	100	20	59	129	153
Rail Transport Alone	100	20	53	126	149
Total Value of Commodity Circulation	100	29	64	119	187
Working Force in Entire People's Economy	100	62	102	143	149
State Investment for Capital Construction	100	74	135	396	407

## (3) 1953=100

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
National Income	100	135	166	209	287
Total Value of Industrial Output	100	151	224	285	412
Output of Means of Production (Group A)	100	189	308	405	592
Output of Consumer Goods (Group B)	100	128	174	209	299

[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd	1946	1949	1953	1956	1957
Total Value of Agricultural Output	100	110	114	140	173
Output of Farm Produce	100	108	113	136	163
Output of Livestock	100	124	120	169	256
Total Freight Transport by All Media	100	136	193	216	257
Rail Transport Alone	100	135	192	217	256
Total Value of Commodity Circulation (Including Private Commerce)	100	147	132	173	272
Working Force in Entire People's Economy	100	120	133	141	147
State Investment for Capital Construction	100	275	325	293	301

(5)

Proportion of the Socialist Sector of Economy (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1957
National Income	14.8	44.5	45.6	85.8	93.5
Total Value of Industrial Output	72.4	90.7	96.1	98.0	98.7
Total Value of Agricultural Output (Including that of supplementary Occupations of Cooperative Members)	-	3.2	8.0	73.9	88.2
Total Value of Retail Good Circulation	3.5	56.5	67.5	87.3	87.9

(7)  
Composition of Fixed Assets According to Sectors of  
 the People's Economy (3)

As of 1 January 1957

Total Value of Fixed Assets	100.0
Productive Fixed Assets	77.7
Industry	36.0
Rural Economy (Hongch'on Kyongni)	12.1
Transportation and Communication	27.1
Non-Productive Fixed Assets	22.3
Of which, housing alone	5.1

Note: Fixed assets of the enterprises of agricultural cooperatives and private farmers are not included in the above fixed assets of the rural economy; non-productive fixed assets include only those of the State and cooperative enterprises (excluding, however, agricultural cooperatives).

(8)  
Growth of National Income (2)

Gross Income	Per Capita National Income
1945	100
1949	209
1953	145
1954	196
1955	242
1956	304
1957	417

(9)  
National Income According to Forms of People's Economy (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Gross National Income	100	100	100	100	100
Industry	16.8	32.8	27.5	33.6	37.6
Rural Economy	63.5	44.4	48.5	32.2	28.6
Capital Construction	-	4.4	9.4	5.8	5.3
Transportation and Communication	1.5	2.6	3.3	4.2	4.6
Commodity Circulation (Including foreign trade), Procurement, Food Administra- tion, Supply of Machinery and Equipment	14.	12.0	8.2	16.1	14.6
Others	3.5	3.8	3.0	8.1	9.3

(10)  
National Income According to Forms of Economy (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Gross National Income	100	100	100	100	100
Socialist Economy	14.8	44.5	45.6	85.8	93.5
State Enterprises	14.6	40.3	39.4	50.3	53.3
Cooperative Enterprises	0.2	4.2	6.2	35.5	40.2
Petty Bourgeoisie Form of Economy (Seonangp'um Kyongje Hyongt'ae)	64.2	46.6	51.2	11.5	4.2
Private Capitalist Economy	21.0	8.9	3.2	2.7	2.3

(11)  
Increase of Working Force [literally, Employees]

	<u>Average Number (in thousands)</u>	<u>Comparison with 1949 Level (%)</u>
1946	260.0	100
1947	767.6	141
1948	442.6	170
1949	565.0	217
1950	465.0	179
1951	351.8	135
1952	418.3	161
1953	574.6	221
1954	690.0	265
1955	763.3	294
1956	808.2	311
1957	344.5	325

(12)  
Increase in Number of Engineers, Technicians and  
Specialists (%)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	315
Engineers	100	304
Technicians	100	302
Specialists	100	322

(13)  
Increase in Labor Productivity (Per Employee.)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Capital Construction</u>	<u>Railroad Transport</u>
<u>1946=100</u>		
1946	100	100
1949	252	282
1953	197	126
1956	386	309
1957	477	322

[Cont'd]

1949=100

	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Capital Construction</u>	<u>Railroad Transport</u>
1949	100	-	100
1951	76	-	14
1953	78	-	44
1956	153	-	109
1957	190	-	114

1953=100

1953	100	100	100
1954	143	121	174
1955	176	131	240
1956	196	126	246
1957	242	140	257

Note: Of the statistics on labor productivity published in the Republic, those covering 1946 through 1955 were based on the value of output per worker and those in 1956 and 1957 were based on the value of output per employee (chongopwon). The above table shows the rate of increase in labor productivity per employee, by recomputing previous statistics from 1946 through 1955.

(14)

Cash Wages of Workers and Office Workers (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Average Wage per Worker and Office Worker	100	105	127	141	165	236
	-	100	122	135	158	226

(15)

Price Index (%)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Price Index of Retail Goods (Including rationed goods) of State and Cooperative Commercial Organs	100	65	60	55	53

(16)

Ratio Between Industrial and Agricultural Output (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Value of Industrial and Agricultural Output	100	100	100	100	100
Industrial Output	28.2	46.7	42.4	60.1	63.4
Agricultural Output	71.8	53.3	57.6	39.9	36.6

INDUSTRY

(17)

Proportions of Individual Economic Forms to Total Value of Industrial Output (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Socialist Economy	72.4	90.7	96.1	98.0	98.7
State Enterprises	72.4	85.5	86.2	89.9	90.6
Cooperative Enterprises	-	5.2	9.9	8.1	8.1
Petty Mercantile Economy	4.4	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5
Private Capitalist Economy	23.2	7.8	2.9	1.3	0.8

(18)  
Increase in Total Value of Industrial Output (%)

(1946=100)

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Total	100	154	218	337	295	157	178	216	326	485	615	390
Output of Means of Production (Group A)	100	176	254	375	353	123	136	153	299	488	640	936
Output of Consumer Goods (Group B)	100	130	180	283	254	187	218	285	356	497	598	878
of the Total:												
State and Coopera- tive Industry	100	170	256	422	388	206	237	287	434	658	833	1,199
Output of Means of Production (Group A)	100	104	253	396	354	130	145	160	319	522	685	1,000
Output of Con- sumer Goods (Group B)	100	143	231	483	451	340	405	531	680	947	1,132	1,601

Note: Total value of industrial output in 1957 was 3.2 times the 1946 level under the Japanese regime.

	1949=100						
	1942	1951	1952	1954	1955	1956	1957
Total	100	47	64	97	144	183	264
Output of Means of Production (Group A)	100	33	42	80	130	171	250
Output of Consumer Goods (Group B)	100	65	99	127	173	208	297
of the Total:							
State and Cooperative Industry	100	49	68	103	156	197	284
Output of Means of Production (Group A)	100	33	42	80	132	173	253
Output of Consumer Goods (Group B)	100	70	110	141	196	235	332

(19)

Ratio Between Output of Means of Production and Consumer Goods in Total Value of Industrial Output (%)

	Total	Means of Production (Group A)	Consumer Goods (Group B)
1944 (Northern half of Republic alone)	100	70.4	29.6
1946	100	52.1	47.9
1949	100	58.6	41.4
1951	100	41.8	58.2
1953	100	37.7	62.3
1954	100	47.1	52.9
1955	100	51.7	48.3
1956	100	53.9	46.1
1957	100	54.2	45.8

(20)

Ratio Between Output of Means of Production and Consumer Goods in the Total Value of Industrial Output by State and Cooperative Enterprises (%)

	Total	Means of Production (Group A)	Consumer Goods (Group B)
1946	100	66.5	33.5
1949	100	62.0	38.0
1951	100	43.2	56.8
1953	100	38.6	61.4
1954	100	48.2	51.8
1955	100	52.2	47.8
1956	100	54.5	45.5
1957	100	55.1	44.9

(21)

Composition of Productive Fixed Assets in  
State and Cooperative Industry (%)

As of 1 Jan 57

Total Productive Fixed Assets	100.0
Buildings (Konmul)	18.1
Structures (Kuch'ungmul) [e.g., bridges]	23.9
Machinery, Machine Tools and Motors	34.8
Electrical Transmission System (Chondo Changch'i)	17.0
Means of Transportation	4.2
Tools and Equipment	0.8
Other Fixed Assets	1.2

(22)

Composition of Productive Fixed Assets According to  
Industrial Sectors (%)

As of 1 Jan 57

Total	100.0
Heavy Industry	82.9
Metal Industry	8.5
Mining Industry	8.6
Coal Industry	3.3
Power Industry	29.9
Machine Industry	12.6
Shipbuilding Industry	0.8
Chemical Industry	9.6
Building Materials Industry	2.7
Cement Industry	3.0
Forestry	3.2
Light Industry	17.1
Textile Industry	4.0
Foodstuffs Industry	1.5
Daily Necessities Industry	2.4
Fisheries	4.2

(23)

Increase in Total Value of Industrial Output  
by Individual Industrial Sectors (%)

(1) 1946=100

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Power Industry	100	151	40	130	176
Fuel Industry	100	301	34	240	310
Mineral Mining Industry	100	398	30	561	735
Metallurgical Industry	100	388	41	567	802
Machine Building and Metal Processing Industry	100	535	663	2,124	2,928
Chemical Industry	100	310	67	288	487
Drug Industry	100	1,062	1,531	2,902	4,395
Building Materials Industry	100	871	316	3,106	4,263
Glass and Pottery Industry	100	166	255	944	1,726
Forestry Products and Lumber Processing Industry	100	173	137	307	368
Paper Industry	100	228	60	486	576
Printing and Publishing Industry	100	207	159	674	398
Textile Industry	100	685	1,024	2,071	2,931
Stationery and Miscellaneous Goods Industry	100	616	556	2,201	5,139
Leather and Shoes Industry	100	2,032	2,904	6,430	7,073
Rubber Industry	100	2,950	1,233	3,347	4,580
Fisheries	100	779	187	720	1,009
Foodstuffs and "Kihop'um" Industry	100	238	149	301	599
Oil and Fats Industry	100	215	278	1,146	1,173

[\*Literally, preferred or luxury goods]

(2) 1949=100

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Power Industry	100	31	25	86	116
Fuel Industry	100	9	11	80	103
Mineral Mining Industry	100	40	76	141	185

[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd	1949	1951	1953	1956	1957
Metallurgical Industry	100	8	10	146	207
Machine Building and Metal Processing Industry	100	104	124	397	547
Chemical Industry	100	8	22	93	157
Drug Industry	100	46	144	273	414
Building Materials Industry	100	20	36	357	490
Glass and Pottery Industry	100	59	154	567	1,038
Forestry Products and Lumber Processing Industry	100	70	79	177	212
Paper Industry	100	24	26	214	253
Printing and Publishing Industry	100	34	77	326	484
Textile Industry	100	74	149	302	428
Stationery and Miscellaneous Goods Industry	100	78	90	357	835
Leather and Shoes Industry	100	79	143	316	348
Rubber Industry	100	32	42	113	155
Fisheries	100	18	24	92	129
Foodstuffs and "Kihop'um" Industry	100	63	63	127	249
Oil and Fats Industry	100	104	129	533	546

(3) 1953=100

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Power Industry	100	125	200	325	438
Fuel Industry	100	370	588	709	916
Mineral Mining Industry	100	111	141	186	244
Metallurgical Industry	100	434	1,035	1,393	1,972
Machine Building and Metal Processing Industry	100	167	263	321	442
Chemical Industry	100	160	232	428	726
Drug Industry	100	169	180	190	289
Building Materials Industry	100	417	772	982	1,348
Glass and Pottery Industry	100	96	273	369	676
Forestry Products and Lumber Processing Industry	100 [Cont'd]	136	210	225	269

Table Cont'd

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Paper Industry	100	209	405	816	967
Printing and Publishing Industry	100	252	321	425	566
Textile Industry	100	110	150	202	286
Stationery and Miscellaneous Goods Industry	100	165	275	396	925
Leather and Shoes Industry	100	112	137	221	244
Rubber Industry	100	95	202	272	372
Fisheries	100	275	375	384	539
Foodstuffs and "Kihop'um" Industry	100	145	191	202	396
Oil and Fats Industry	100	348	456	412	422

(24)

Increase in Total Value of Industrial Output by State and Cooperative Enterprises in Individual Provinces (%)

(1) 1949=100

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
P'yongyang City	100	43	261	383
P'yongan-namdo	100	59	170	298
P'yongan-pukto	100	212	330	411
Chagang-do	100	345	851	939
Hwanghae-namdo	100	100.1	124	215
Hwanghae-pukto	100	26	73	114
Kangwon-do	100	16	75	125
Hamgyong-namdo	100	36	117	164
Hamgyong-pukto	100	73	211	290
Yanggang-do	100	62	327	392

(2) 1953=100

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
P'yongyang City	100	238	390	614	900
P'yongan-namdo	100	163	253	289	508
P'yongan-pukto	100	111	135	156	194
Chagang-do	100	129	205	247	273
Hwanghae-namdo	100	60	86	124	215
Hwanghae-pukto	100	133	230	276	430
Kangwon-do	100	207	380	474	708
Hamgyong-namdo	100	178	269	329	461
Hamgyong-pukto	100	156	260	291	398
Yanggang-do	100	278	478	530	636
Kaesong City	100	225	316	651	1,991

(25)

Proportions of Various Forms of Enterprises in Individual Provinces to the Total Value of Industrial Output in 1957 by State and Cooperative Industry (%)

State and Cooperative Industry	Ministry (Bureau)	Of which			Cooperative Producer Industry Only
		Controlled Industry	Provin- cial Industry	Indus- try	
Total	100	100	100	100	100
P'yongyang City	22.7	22.5	9.7	28.4	31.2
P'yongan-namdo	13.7	14.9	10.5	7.6	7.9
P'yongan-pukto	13.9	14.2	10.3	13.6	13.6
Chagang-do	4.7	4.7	7.3	3.2	3.6
Hwanghae-namdo	2.0	1.1	9.0	4.9	5.1
Hwanghae-pukto	3.7	3.2	7.4	4.9	5.3
Kangwon-do	4.0	3.2	8.0	7.6	6.9
Hamgyong-namdo	13.1	13.5	16.0	10.1	8.0
Hamgyong-pukto	15.4	16.4	12.3	10.2	8.2
Yanggang-do	3.6	3.9	5.4	1.3	1.4
Kaesong City	3.2	2.4	4.1	8.1	8.8

(26)

Increase in Output of Principal Products by  
State and Cooperative Industry (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1957
Electricity	100	151	26	130	176
Coal	100	315	56	308	392
Bituminous Coal	100	399	84	310	407
Anthracite Coal	100	257	36	300	370
Copper Metallic Content	100	222	39	236	374
Zinc Metallic Content	100	592	414	1,578	1,877
Tungsten Ore	100	131	56	93	113
Graphite	100	289	-	117	198
Pig Iron	100	5,425	-	6,113	8,821
Alloy Iron	100	1,079	4	781	963
Steel	100	2,866	72	3,769	5,500
Steel Materials	100	1,116	34	1,280	1,974
Raw Copper	100	195	-	216	304
Electrolytic Copper	100	430	-	474	545
Electrolytic Zinc	100	662	-	-	411
Copper Wire	100	-	-	398	492
Electric Motors	100	-	-	1,320	1,856
Transformers	100	14	14	338	413
Farm Machinery and Implements	100	1,993	2,946	32,751	43,852
Pumps	100	842	718	11,504	10,028
Sulphuric Acid	100	282	-	101	182
Chemical Fertilizers	100	258	-	125	208
Ammonium Sulfate	100	276	-	118	210
Calcium Cyanamide	100	192	-	276	297
Ammonium Nitrate	100	253	-	222	143
Caustic Soda	100	278	9	184	279
Carbide	100	324	15	234	338
Cement	100	523	26	582	873
Slaked Lime	100	-	469	3,823	5,112
Caustic Lime	100	-	10	640	855
Ordinary Bricks	100	1,000	390	15,665	16,597
Roofing Tiles	100	100	6	707	674
Refractory Bricks	100	349	37	494	582
Timber	100	293	188	478	517
Lumber	100	176	94	351	409
Paper	100	416	105	640	772
Pulp	100	156	36	182	264
Cotton Thread	100	416	477	2,018	2,527

[Cont'd ]

Table Cont'd

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1957
Cotton and Staple Fibre Goods	100	578	1,275	4,519	5,187
Raw Silk	100	209	102	221	267
Silk Textile Goods	100	303	80	320	614
Socks	100	348	257	529	564
Shoes		100	123	303	317
Rubber Shoes	100	1,731	1,633	3,221	2,818
Fish		100	44	133	207
Whiting Only		100	44	170	217
Liquor	100	1,257	735	1,343	2,077
Soy Sauce	100	2,929	2,897	4,582	6,188
Cigarettes	100	289	167	216	264
Vegetable Oils		100	85	111	124
Soybean Oil Only	100	570	528	682	705

(27)

Increase in Output of Principal Products by State and Cooperative Industry (%)

	1957 1956	1957 1953	1957 1949	1957 1944
Electricity	135	680	117	-
Coal	120	704	124	-
Bituminous Coal	131	432	102	-
Anthracite Coal	123	1,026	144	-
Copper Metallic Content	157	961	167	216
Zinc Metallic Content	119	454	317	514
Tungsten Ore	121	203	86	115
Graphite	169	-	68	131
Pig Iron	144	-	163	-
Alloy Iron	123	2,506	89	150
Steel	146	7,677	192	189
Steel Materials	154	583	177	194
Raw Copper	141	-	156	-
Electrolytic Copper	136	-	150	194
Electrolytic Zinc	-	-	62	-
Copper Wire	124	-	492	-

[Cont'd]

Table Cont'd

	1957 1956	1957 1953	1957 1949	1957 1944
Electric Motors	141	-	1,856	-
Transformers	122	2,902	413	-
Farm Machinery and Implements	134	14,884	22,003	63,257
Pumps	-	1,397	1,191	2,639
Sulphuric Acid	179	-	64	-
Chemical Fertilizers	166	-	81	-
Ammonium Sulfate	178	-	76	-
Calcium Cyanamide	108	-	155	253
Ammonium Nitrate	154	-	145	148
Caustic Soda	151	3,043	100.3	-
Carbide	145	2,327	104	-
Cement	150	3,375	167	100
Slaked Lime	134	1,089	-	1,392
Caustic Lime	134	8,323	-	264
Ordinary Bricks	106	4,261	1,500	24,535
Roofing Tiles	-	10,904	674	-
Refractory Bricks	118	1,591	167	273
Timber	108	275	173	126
Lumber	116	436	232	185
Paper	121	734	185	326
Pulp	145	732	169	223
Cotton Thread	125	529	608	1,067
Cotton and Staple Fibre Goods	115	407	896	8,410
Raw Silk	121	262	128	110
Silk Textile Goods	192	771	203	1,732
Socks	107	219	162	993
Shoes	105	259	317	-
Rubber Shoes Only	-	167	158	154
Fish Catch	155	462	207	156
Whiting Only	127	490	217	-
Liquor	154	283	165	2,810
Soy Sauce	135	214	211	749
Cigarettes	122	158	111	174
Vegetable Oils	112	145	124	137
Soybean Oil Only	103	134	124	205

(28)

Per Capita Output of Principal Products by  
State and Cooperative Industry

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Electricity	kwh	423	631	132	590	764
Coal	kg	136	434	92	450	552
Steel	kg	0.5	15	0.5	22	31
Pig Iron	kg	0.3	18	-	22	30
Steel Materials	kg	1	12	0.5	15	23
Chemical Fertilizers	kg	17	43	-	23	36
Cement	kg	11	57	3	69	99
Textile Fabrics	meter	0.3	1.4	2.8	9	10
Shoes	pair	-	0.6	1	2	2
Fish Catch*	kg	-	29	16	47	65

\*For the period through 1953, the per capita output of fish catch was based on only the catch by State and cooperative organs (including fishery cooperatives), but 1956 and 1957 include the catch by private fishermen.

(29)

Inventions and Efficiency Improvements in Industrial Sectors

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Number of Inventions and Efficiency Improvement Designs Proposed	3,139	8,873	15,716	24,896
Number of Inventions and Efficiency Improvements Actually Introduced into Production	2,225	5,665	9,300	14,098

(30)

Classification of Industrial Enterprises According  
to Number of Workers (%)

	No of Enterprises		No of Workers	
	1954	1957	1954	1957
State-Operated Industry	100	100	100	100
Less Than 100 Workers	43.0	36.2	6.2	3.5
101- 500 Workers	38.7	41.3	29.4	28.2
501 - 1,000 Workers	12.0	13.4	29.7	26.1
1,001 - 2,000 Workers	5.1	7.5	23.3	27.1
2,001 - 3,000 Workers	0.8	0.7	5.8	4.7
More than 3,000 Workers	0.4	0.9	4.6	10.4

(31)

Decrease in Original Cost of  
Comparable Products

(Compared with Average Cost in  
Immediately Preceding Year %)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Decrease in Original Cost at Current Price Levels	-11.6	-15.8	-6.7	-11.1

(32)

Components of Original Cost of Industrial Products in 1957 (%)

	<u>Industry as a Whole</u>	<u>Of Which Following Industries</u>								
		<u>Power</u>	<u>Coal</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Machine</u>	<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Fish- ing</u>	<u>Tex- tile</u>	<u>Food Pro- cessing</u>	
	Total Expenditures	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Raw Materials and Basic Supplies	50.4	0.3	-	58.1	56.5	50.7	-	89.1	87.1
	Auxiliary Supplies	10.4	3.8	25.6	11.5	9.6	14.5	44.5	3.1	6.1
	Fuels	3.3	-	0.1	13.1	2.3	1.5	8.0	0.3	0.6
187	Electricity	1.1	-	0.9	1.4	1.0	3.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
	Depreciation (Kanga Sanggak)	3.7	77.5	8.0	2.5	4.9	3.5	6.5	1.8	1.2
	Basic and Additional Wages	13.7	11.4	41.2	10.4	16.2	13.4	26.5	4.3	2.1
	Social Insurance	1.1	0.9	3.3	0.8	1.3	1.0	2.1	0.3	0.1
	Other Expenditures	6.3	6.1	20.9	2.2	6.2	7.2	12.0	1.0	2.6

## AGRICULTURE

(33)

### Land Reform in the Northern Half of the Republic (Unit: Chongbo)

	<u>Area</u>	<u>Arable Land</u>	<u>Of Which</u> <u>Orchards</u>
Lands Confiscated	1,000,325	983,954	2,692
Japanese And Japanese Government Owned Land	112,623	111,561	900
Traitors and Escapees' Land	13,272	12,518	127
Land of Landlords Owning More than 5 Chongbo	237,746	231,716	984
Land of Those Who Put It Completely to Tenant Farming	263,436	259,150	292
Land of Those who Put It Continuously to Tenant Farming	358,053	354,093	381
Land of Churches, Buddhist Monasteries and Religious Organizations	15,195	14,916	8
Lands Distributed	981,390	965,059	-
Tenant Farmers	22,387	21,960	-
Landless Farmers	603,407	589,377	-
Farmers Who Owned Small Plots	345,974	344,134	-
Landlords Who Changed Domiciles	9,622	9,598	-
People's Councils	18,935	18,885	2,692

(34)  
Arable Land Area

(As of the end of August. Unit: 1,000 Chongbo.)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Arable Land Area	1,860	1,983	1,965	1,899	1,907
Rice Paddies	388	467	478	491	502
Fields	1,472	1,516	1,487	1,408	1,405
Of Which:					
Orchards	25	21	21	16	16
Actual (Sun) Mulberry Fields	10	3	5	9	11
Sapling Nurseries	0.3	0.7	2	2	2

Note: Total arable land area for 1956 and 1957 does not include the planted land along roads and paths or other marginal areas which accounted for 4 percent of the total and was included in the corresponding figures for 1946, 1949 and 1953.

(35)  
Proportions of Arable Land Area Accounted for  
By Main Categories of Lands (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Arable Land Area	100	100	100	100	100
Rice Paddies	20.9	23.6	24.3	25.9	26.3
Fields	79.1	76.4	75.7	74.1	73.7
Of Which:					
Orchards	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9
Actual Mulberry Fields	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6
Sapling Nurseries	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1

(36)

Arable Land Area by Forms of Enterprises

(As of the end of August. Unit: 1,000 Chongbo)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Arable Land Area	1,983	1,965	1,899	1,907
State and Cooperative Enterprises	39	103	1,306	1,634
State Enterprises	39	92	101	98
Cooperative Enterprises	-	11	1,205	1,536
Private Farm Enterprises	1,944	1,862	593	273

Note: State enterprises include the lands under the State- and province-operated farms and stock farms, subsidiary enterprises of State organs, and supplementary enterprises of workers and office workers. Cooperative enterprises include the lands under the joint enterprise of agricultural cooperatives as well as plots cultivated by individual cooperative members.

(37)

Proportions of Arable Land Area Accounted for by Individual Forms of Enterprises (%)

(As of the end of August)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Arable Land Area	100	100	100	100
State and Cooperative Enterprises	1.9	5.2	68.8	85.7
State Enterprises	1.9	4.6	5.3	5.1
Cooperative Enterprises	-	0.6	63.5	80.6
Private Farm Enterprises	98.1	94.8	31.2	14.3

(38)  
Arable Land Area in Individual Provinces

(As of end of August. Unit: 1,000 Chongbo)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	1,983	1,965	1,899	1,907
P'yongyang City	9	9	8	8
P'yongan-namdo	367	360	352	353
P'yongan-pukto	282	279	272	274
Chagang-do	136	132	136	138
Hwanghae-namdo	234	312	303	304
Hwanghae-pukto	222	215	203	206
Kangwon-do	244	155	141	142
Hamgyong-namdo	213	208	191	194
Hamgyong-pukto	173	175	176	171
Yanggang-do	103	104	100	100
Kaesong City	-	16	17	17

(39)  
Proportions of Arable Land Area Accounted for  
by Individual Provinces (%)

(As of end of August)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	100	100	100
P'yongyang City	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
P'yongan-namdo	18.6	18.3	18.5	18.6
P'yongan-pukto	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.3
Chagang-do	6.9	6.7	7.2	7.2
Hwanghae-namdo	11.8	15.9	15.9	15.9
Hwanghae-pukto	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.8
Kangwon-do	12.3	7.9	7.4	7.4
Hamgyong-namdo	10.7	10.6	10.1	10.2
Hamgyong-pukto	8.7	8.9	9.3	9.1
Yanggang-do	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2
Kaesong City	-	0.8	0.7	0.9

(40)

Agricultural Cooperativization (As of year end)

1952	No of Cooperatives	No of Cooperativized Farm Families		Cooperativized Arable Land Area Area in 1,000 Chongbo	Percent of Total
		Number	% of Total Farm Families		
1953	806	11,879	1.2	11	0.6
1954	10,098	332,662	31.8	576	30.9
1955	12,132	511,323	49.0	835	48.6
1956	15,826	864,837	80.9	1,397	77.9
1957	16,032	1,025,106	95.6	1,684	93.7

Note: As of the end of August 1958, agricultural cooperativization was completed by 100 percent.

(41)

Agricultural Cooperativization in Individual Provinces

	No. of Agricultural Cooperatives				Proportion of Cooperativized Farm Families to Total Farm Families			
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1954	1955	1956	1957
Total	10,093	12,132	15,825	16,032	31.8	49.0	80.9	95.6
P'yongyang City	40	55	62	82	16.9	39.4	53.9	96.1
P'yongan-namdo	1,757	2,135	2,858	2,809	34.3	53.2	86.0	97.5
P'yongan-pukto	1,639	1,948	2,331	2,273	42.3	54.0	78.6	93.7
Chagang-do	473	553	922	997	18.8	33.2	73.4	94.2
Hwanghae-namdo	1,371	1,612	2,420	2,573	25.5	44.6	76.8	97.1
Hwanghae-pukto	1,054	1,395	1,894	1,940	26.9	47.2	86.4	95.6
Kangwon-do	937	1,032	1,229	1,150	40.7	52.7	82.2	94.6
Hamgyong-namdo	1,326	1,763	1,967	2,043	27.1	54.4	90.4	96.0
Hamgyong-pukto	1,158	1,161	1,308	1,262	43.3	51.6	72.9	95.6
Yanggang-do	314	405	601	693	24.2	38.5	66.2	89.4
Kaesong City	49	72	233	210	6.4	15.8	76.7	94.6

(42)  
Size of Agricultural Cooperatives  
(As of Year End)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	10,098	12,132	15,825	16,032
Up to 30 Families	5,756	4,719	3,647	2,451
31 ~ 50 Families	2,797	4,200	5,226	4,583
51 ~ 100 Families	1,323	2,839	5,602	6,763
101 ~ 200 Families	222	354	1,247	2,064
201 ~ 300 Families	-	20	103	137
301 and More Families	-	-	-	34

(43)  
Proportion of Agricultural Cooperatives  
by Size (%)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	100	100	100
Up to 30 Families	57.0	38.9	23.0	15.3
31 ~ 50 Families	27.7	34.6	33.0	28.6
51 ~ 100 Families	13.1	23.4	35.4	42.2
101 ~ 200 Families	2.2	2.9	7.9	12.9
201 ~ 300 Families	-	0.2	0.7	0.8
301 and More Families	-	-	-	0.2

(44)  
Agricultural Cooperatives in 1957 as Classified by  
Size and Provinces (3)

	Total	In Terms of Farm Families						
		To 30	31-50	51-100	101-200	201-300	301 plus	
Total	100	15.3	28.6	42.2	12.9	0.8	0.2	
P'yongyang	100	17.3	30.9	39.5	12.3	-	-	
P'yongan-namdo	100	11.0	26.3	47.2	14.3	0.8	0.4	
P'yongan-pukto	100	12.0	23.2	46.0	17.9	0.8	0.1	
Chagang-do	100	21.1	33.6	36.4	8.4	0.3	0.2	
Hwanghae-namdo	100	7.6	23.9	49.9	17.2	1.3	0.1	
Hwanghae-pukto	100	21.2	34.7	35.6	8.1	0.4	-	
Kangwon-do	100	13.0	28.6	45.6	11.5	1.0	0.2	
Hangyong-namdo	100	15.4	31.3	40.0	11.7	1.3	0.3	
Hangyong-pukto	100	24.1	29.6	33.0	11.2	1.0	0.3	
Yanggang-do	100	35.8	37.5	24.1	2.6	-	-	
Kaesong City	100	10.5	30.5	43.3	14.3	1.0	0.4	

(45)

State Agricultural-Livestock Farms (Kukka Nonmokjang) and  
Machine Tractor Stations (MTS)  
(as of Yearend)

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
<b>State Agricultural-Livestock Farms</b>	each	37	213	231	188	165
State-Operated Agricultural-Live- stock Farms (Kukyong Nongmokjang)	each	37	37	53	49	53
Provincial (Toyeng) Agricultural- Livestock Farms	each	-	176	173	139	112
Arable Area Under State Enterprises	1,000 chongbo	8	57	68	71	64
State-Operated Agricultural-Live- stock Farms	"	8	33	45	40	41
Provincial Agricultural-Livestock Farms	"	-	19	19	23	14
Machine Tractor Stations	each	-	15	16	48	50
No of Tractors (in terms of 15 horsepower)	each	-	764	800	2,561	2,554
No Operated by MTS	each	-	500	515	2,072	2,092
Area Tilled by MTS	1,000 chongbo	-	95	162	487	854

Note: Arable land area under State enterprises includes that under the large-scale subsidiary enterprises of State organs and State-operated nurseries.

(46)  
Increase in Total Value of Agricultural Output (%)  
 (1) 1946=100

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	151	115	157	198
Agricultural Output	100	147	113	153	183
Food Grains	100	141	125	152	170
Fruits	100	72	52	55	150
Livestock Output	100	185	131	222	337
Sericultural Output	100	293	177	299	467

(2) 1949=100

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	76	84	87	107	131
Agricultural Output	100	77	83	87	105	125
Food Grains	100	88	85	88	108	120
Fruits	100	72	54	97	76	208
Livestock Output	100	71	38	85	120	182
Sericultural Output	100	61	79	77	102	160

(3) 1953=100

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	110	114	140	173
Agricultural Output	100	108	113	136	163
Food Grains	100	96	100	127	137
Fruits	100	75	135	105	288
Livestock Output	100	124	120	169	256
Sericultural Output	100	130	127	169	264

(47)

Proportion of Total Value of Agricultural Output  
Accounted for by Individual Sectors (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Value of Agricultural Output	100	100	100	100	100
Agricultural Output	90.8	88.2	89.1	85.8	83.9
Food Grains	56.4	52.8	61.3	53.4	48.4
Fruits	5.9	2.8	2.7	2.0	4.5
Livestock Output	8.5	10.4	9.7	11.7	14.4
Sericultural Output	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.3
Others	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4

(48)

Proportion of Total Value of Agricultural Output  
Accounted for by Individual Forms of Economy (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Value of Agricultural Output	100	100	100	100	100
Socialist Economy	-	3.2	3.0	73.9	88.2
State Enterprises	-	3.2	3.0	9.4	10.3
Cooperative Enterprises	-	-	-	64.5	77.9
Petty Mercantile Economy	94.4	91.4	90.1	25.8	11.8
Private Capitalist Economy	5.6	5.4	1.9	0.3	

Area Sown {49)  
(1,000 Chongbo)

1944

North

## Korea

Total Area 2321 1934 2242 2356 2385 2101 2253 2295 2337 2325 2413 2555

Food Grains 1995 1670 2013 2127 2112 1904 2062 2103 2111 2099 2165 2255

Paddy Rice 400 308 420 444 382 380 406 432 452 455 493 500

### Dry Field

**Food Grains** 1596 1232 1593 1683 1730 1524 1656 1571 1659 1544 1672 1755

Corn 173 174 239 275 282 249 247 241 236 335 608 759

Wheat & Barley 100% 1500 lbs. per ton. Total weight 1500 lbs.

Barley 306 185 235 262 309 232 291 283 274 319 290 248

Foxtail  
Valley 474 706 705 366 360 346 357 101 368 310 379 381

Millet 434 393 385 355 369 346 357 401 365 310 171 82  
Broomcorn

Broomcorn  
Millet 63 61 7½ 68 65 76 25 87 34 83 54 32

**Industrial Crops** 129 79 74 73 107 79 56 54 62 44 41 54

**Vegetables** 57 72 45 44 45 32 47 40 71 74 72 77

Tubers 139 113 110 112 120 83 85 86 86 92 122 159

Potatoes 121 100 96 99 104 77 80 78 74 80 104 136

Fodder Crops - - - - - 2 3 3 4 7 16 13 10

(50)  
Increase In Sown Area (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1957	1957	1957	1953
Total Area Sown	100	123	119	125	132	110	107	111
Food Grains	100	127	128	130	135	113	107	107
Paddy Rice	100	99	111	127	129	125	131	116
Dry Field Food Grains	100	135	130	130	138	110	101	105
Corn	100	162	138	349	436	439	269	315
Wheat & Barley	100	167	153	157	134	81	80	89
Foxtail Millet	100	93	90	43	21	19	22	20
Broomcorn Millet	100	106	142	87	51	55	58	43
Soybeans	100	131	139	139	159	118	121	115
Industrial Crops	100	135	68	51	69	42	51	102
Vegetables	100	63	67	100	107	135	158	160
Tubers	100	106	76	108	140	115	133	185
Potatoes	100	104	78	104	136	112	130	173

(51)

Classification of Sown Areas According to Individual  
Form of Enterprises (in 1,000 Chongba)

	1955	1956	1957
Total Sown Area	2,325	2,413	2,555
State Enterprises	107	111	116
Cooperative Enterprises	1,021	1,558	2,085
Private Farmers	1,197	744	354
Food Grains	2,099	2,165	2,255
State Enterprises	69	74	79
Cooperative Enterprises	937	1,413	1,871
Private Farmers	1,093	673	305
Industrial Crops	44	41	54
State Enterprises	1	1	2
Cooperative Enterprises	21	28	45
Private Farmers	22	12	7
Vegetables	74	72	77
State Enterprises	15	13	12
Cooperative Enterprises	29	40	42
Private Farmers	30	19	23
Tubers	92	122	159
State Enterprises	10	13	17
Cooperative Enterprises	31	59	115
Private Farmers	51	40	27
Fodder Crops	16	13	10
State Enterprises	12	10	7
Cooperative Enterprises	3	3	3
Private Farmers	1	-	-

Note: Included in State enterprises are the sown areas of State-operated and provincial agricultural-livestock farms, subsidiary enterprises of State organs, and subsidiary enterprises of workers and office workers; included in cooperative enterprises are the sown areas of agricultural cooperative joint enterprises and the lots operated by individual cooperative members

(52)

Proportion of Sown Area Accounted for by Individual  
Form of Enterprises (%)

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Sown Area	100	100	100
State Enterprises	4.5	4.6	4.6
Cooperative Enterprises	43.9	64.5	81.6
Private Farmers	51.5	30.9	13.8
Food Grains	100	100	100
State Enterprises	3.3	3.4	3.5
Cooperative Enterprises	44.6	65.5	83.0
Private Farmers	52.1	31.1	13.5
Industrial Crops	100	100	100
State Enterprises	1.7	2.2	2.9
Cooperative Enterprises	49.1	68.3	83.1
Private Farmers	49.2	29.5	14.0
Vegetables	100	100	100
State Enterprises	20.3	17.6	15.7
Cooperative Enterprises	38.6	55.6	67.3
Private Farmers	41.1	25.8	17.0
Tubers	100	100	100
State Enterprises	11.1	10.9	10.5
Cooperative Enterprises	33.3	56.3	72.3
Private Farmers	55.6	32.8	17.2
Fodder Crops	100	100	100
State Enterprises	72.7	78.8	68.6
Cooperative Enterprises	22.6	19.1	29.5
Private Farmers	4.7	2.1	1.9

(53)  
Proportion of Sown Area Accounted for by  
Individual Crops (%)

	1944 North Korea	1946	1949	1953	1956	1957
Total Sown Area	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food Grains	86.0	86.3	88.5	91.7	89.7	88.3
Paddy Rice	17.3	20.1	16.0	18.9	20.4	19.7
Dry Field Food Grains	68.7	66.2	72.5	72.8	69.3	68.6
Corn	7.4	9.0	11.8	10.5	25.2	29.7
Wheat and Barley	13.2	9.6	12.9	12.3	12.0	9.7
Foxtail Millet	18.7	20.5	15.5	17.5	7.1	3.1
Broomcorn Millet	2.9	3.2	2.7	3.8	2.2	1.5
Soybeans	14.3	12.7	13.5	14.8	14.1	15.3
Industrial Crops	5.6	4.1	4.5	2.3	1.7	2.1
Vegetables	2.4	3.7	1.9	2.1	3.0	3.0
Tubers	6.0	5.9	5.0	3.7	5.1	6.2
Potatoes	5.2	5.2	4.4	3.4	4.3	5.3
Fodder Crops	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4

(54)  
Area Sown with Food Grains in Provinces (in 1,000  
chongbo)

	1949	1953	1956	1957
Total Sown Area	2,112	2,103	2,165	2,255
P'yongyang City	7	3	7	8
P'yongan-namdo	389	394	414	423
P'yongan-pukto	321	321	310	323
Chagang-do	142	142	144	149
Hwanghae-namdo	253	346	376	393
Hwanghae-pukto	254	263	273	283

[Cont'd]

Table (54) Cont'd

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Kangwon-do	270	132	167	194
Hamgyong-namdo	209	216	203	209
Hamgyong-pukto	181	184	181	187
Yanggang-do	86	79	69	65
Kaesong City	-	18	21	21

(55)

Proportion of Sown Area Accounted for by Provinces (%)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	100	100	100
P'yongyang City	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
P'yongan-namdo	18.4	18.7	19.1	18.8
P'yongan-pukto	15.2	15.3	14.3	14.3
Chagang-do	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6
Hwanghae-namdo	12.0	16.4	17.4	17.4
Hwanghae-pukto	12.0	12.5	12.6	12.5
Kangwon-do	12.8	6.3	7.7	8.6
Hamgyong-namdo	9.9	10.3	9.4	9.3
Hamgyong-pukto	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.3
Yanggang-do	4.0	3.8	3.2	2.9
Kaesong City	-	0.9	0.9	0.9

(56)

Areas Sown with Paddy Rice in Provinces  
(in 1,000 Chonbo)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	382	432	493	500
P'yongyang City	2	2	3	3
P'yongan-namdo	68	76	96	100
P'yongan-pukto	84	84	88	88
Chagang-do	11	10	10	10
Hwanghae-namdo	44	113	127	128
Hwanghae-pukto	17	25	31	33
Kangwon-do	68	26	36	37
Hamgyong-namdo	58	58	61	62
Hamgyong-pukto	27	27	29	27
Yanggang-do	3	2	2	2
Kaesong City	-	9	10	10

(57)

Proportion of Area Sown with Paddy Rice Accounted  
for by Individual Provinces (%)

	1949	1953	1956	1957
Total	100	100	100	100
P'yongyang City	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7
P'yongan-namdo	17.8	17.7	19.5	20.0
P'yongan-pukto	22.0	19.4	17.7	17.6
Chagang-do	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.0
Hwanghae-namdo	11.6	26.1	25.7	25.6
Hwanghae-pukto	4.5	5.8	6.4	6.5
Kangwon-do	17.8	6.0	7.2	7.3
Hamgyong-namdo	15.2	13.4	12.4	12.4
Hamgyong-pukto	7.1	6.4	5.9	5.4
Yanggang-do	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Kaesong City	-	2.0	2.1	2.0

(58)

Area Sown with Corn in Provinces  
(in 1,000 Chonbo)

	1949	1953	1956	1957
Total	282	241	603	759
P'yongyang City	(0.4)	1	1	2
P'yongan-namdo	44	48	147	165
P'yongan-pukto	98	77	107	116
Chagang-do	50	47	62	74
Hwanghae-namdo	3	3	65	96
Hwanghae-pukto	41	22	88	102
Kangwon-do	24	18	51	70
Hamgyong-namdo	10	12	50	64
Hamgyong-pukto	7	9	28	59
Yanggang-do	5	4	8	9
Kaesong City	-	-	(0.3)	2

(59)  
 Proportion of Area Sown with Corn Accounted for  
 by Individual Provinces (%)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	100	100	100
P'yongyang City	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
P'yongan-namdo	15.5	19.7	24.1	21.7
P'yongan-pukto	34.9	32.1	17.6	15.4
Chagang-do	17.9	19.6	10.4	9.8
Hwanghae-namdo	1.1	1.1	10.9	12.7
Hwanghae-pukto	14.4	9.1	14.4	13.5
Kangwon-do	8.7	7.6	8.4	9.3
Hamgyong-namdo	3.4	5.2	8.1	8.4
Hamgyong-pukto	2.4	3.6	4.6	7.7
Yanggang-do	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.1
Kaesong City	-	-	-	0.2

(50)

Total Output of Agricultural Produce (in 1,000 tons)

	1944 North Korea											
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	
Food Grains	2417	1893	2069	2668	2654	2260	2450	2327	2230	2340	2873	3201
Paddy Rice	1006	1052	1101	1350	1158	935	1085	1229	1025	1242	1392	1459
Corn	116	153	193	333	375	357	346	224	307	361	760	1130
Wheat and Barley	250	34	131	153	212	152	191	162	196	197	183	164
Foxtail Millet	533	257	235	329	394	321	375	268	273	222	117	58
Broomcorn Millet	95	61	69	91	103	118	123	87	87	95	71	58
Soybeans	208	143	133	195	191	245	166	208	196	128	230	206
Tobacco	9	2	7	8	10	5	2	2	6	7	12	13
Vegetables	295	623	395	524	797	522	532	466	833	954	1049	1249
Tubers,	775	492	544	697	782	582	581	412	647	619	948	1186
Potatoes	661	424	444	553	615	520	526	344	500	512	761	965
Fodder Crops	-	-	-	-	7	6	11	17	42	64	72	81

(61)

Increase in Total Output of Agricultural Produce

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>
Food Grains	100	140	123	151	169	132	121	138	
Paddy Rice	100	110	117	132	139	145	126	119	
Corn	100	240	144	487	724	974	301	505	
Wheat and Barley	100	252	193	218	195	66	77	101	
Foxtail Millet	100	153	104	46	23	11	15	22	
Broomcorn Millet	100	159	143	116	95	60	56	67	
Soybeans	100	134	146	161	143	99	107	99	
Tobacco	100	500	100	600	650	144	130	650	
Vegetables	100	128	75	168	201	423	157	268	
Tubers	100	159	84	193	241	153	152	288	
Potatoes	100	145	81	180	223	146	157	281	
Fodder Crops	-	-	100	424	477	-	1157	477	

(62)  
Output of Food Grains in Provinces (in 1,000 tons)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	2,654	2,327	2,873	3,201
P'yongyang City	11	11	17	19
P'yongan-namdo	508	462	625	717
P'yongan-pukto	560	449	523	593
Chagang-do	121	117	164	159
Hwanghae-namdo	373	530	525	615
Hwanghae-pukto	245	242	307	340
Kangwon-do	294	99	157	209
Hamgyong-namdo	299	217	318	298
Hamgyong-pukto	101	129	135	162
Yanggang-do	57	40	53	45
Kaesong City	-	31	39	44

(63)  
Output of Paddy Rice in Provinces (in 1,000 tons)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	1,158	1,229	1,392	1,459
P'yongyang City	5	5	10	13
P'yongan-namdo	198	215	291	335
P'yongan-pukto	282	255	275	293
Chagang-do	25	28	28	21
Hwanghae-namdo	165	361	341	356
Hwanghae-pukto	48	84	94	92
Kangwon-do	167	55	83	86
Hamgyong-namdo	182	141	190	174
Hamgyong-pukto	80	52	44	53
Yanggang-do	6	6	6	3
Kaesong City	-	26	30	33

(64)  
Output of Corn in Provinces (in 1,000 tons)

	1949	1952	1956	1957
Total	375	224	760	1,130
P'yongyang City	(0.5)	1	2	3
P'yongan-namdo	59	44	198	270
P'yongan-pukto	154	83	165	223
Chagang-do	51	45	87	104
Hwanghae-namdo	4	2	55	154
Hwanghae-pukto	54	20	100	149
Kangwon-do	24	11	44	83
Hwanggyo-namdo	14	8	55	78
Hwanggyo-pukto	9	6	23	53
Yanggang-do	6	4	11	10
Kaesong City	-	-	(0.4)	3

(65)  
Average Per Chongbo Output of Principal Produce  
(in kilograms)

	1944 North Korea.				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	
Paddy Rice	2,516	2,712	2,624	3,043	3,031
Corn	674	898	809	1,210	1,331
Vegetables	5,196	8,673	8,674	14,179	17,500
Potatoes	5,466	4,239	4,611	5,573	5,917
<hr/>					
2nd Half of Table					

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Paddy Rice	2,451	2,573	2,844	2,268	2,729	2,823	2,915
Corn	1,434	1,401	927	1,300	1,075	1,249	1,489
Vegetables	15,171	12,410	9,708	11,611	12,924	14,632	16,323
Potatoes	6,775	5,521	4,392	6,741	6,362	7,316	7,110

(66)

Average Per Chongbo Output of Paddy Rice in Provinces  
 (in kilograms)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Average on Total Output	3,031	2,844	2,823	2,915
P'yongyang City	3,216	3,192	3,719	3,686
P'yongan-namdo	2,899	2,831	3,020	3,343
P'yongan-pukto	3,360	3,038	3,143	3,322
Chagang-do	2,600	2,837	2,831	2,177
Hwanghae-namdo	3,754	3,202	2,690	2,777
Hwanghae-pukto	2,799	3,356	3,000	2,818
Kangwon-do	2,452	2,125	2,322	2,359
Hamgyong-namdo	3,148	2,441	3,103	2,811
Hamgyong-pukto	2,918	1,863	1,506	1,957
Yanggang-do	2,060	2,855	2,461	1,455
Kaesong City	-	2,871	2,985	3,182

(67)

Average Per Chongbo Output of Corn in Provinces  
 (in kilograms)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Average on Total Output	1,331	927	1,249	1,489
P'yongyang City	1,252	884	1,805	1,823
P'yongan-namdo	1,344	930	1,350	1,642
P'yongan-pukto	1,570	1,078	1,335	1,919
Chagang-do	1,018	945	1,388	1,398
Hwanghae-namdo	1,243	815	982	1,593
Hwanghae-pukto	1,329	923	1,143	1,454
Kangwon-do	967	580	850	1,172
Hamgyong-namdo	1,476	639	1,304	1,226
Hamgyong-pukto	1,298	706	834	899
Yanggang-do	1,295	850	1,405	1,212
Kaesong City	-	-	1,214	1,675

(58)

Area of Fruit Farms and Output of Fruit

	<u>Unit</u>	1944 North Korea	1946	1949	1953	1956	1957
Total Area in Fruit Trees	chongbo	24,876	25,173	20,626	15,697	13,521	13,699
Apple Trees Only	chongbo	23,307	23,586	18,297	13,292	11,050	10,998
Total Area Actually Yielding Fruit	chongbo	16,416	16,615	15,590	12,484	10,624	10,329
Yielding Apples Only	chongbo	15,243	15,428	13,852	10,459	8,700	8,384
Output of Fruit	ton	74,729	74,083	53,903	38,820	46,367	41,528
Apples	ton	68,281	68,971	47,293	34,056	38,232	102,748
Pears	ton	2,790	2,212	3,182	2,224	4,599	5,538
Peaches	ton	3,060	2,426	2,877	1,457	1,436	1,797
Grapes	ton	275	218	144	162	121	163
Per Chongbo Output of Apples	kg	4,479	4,471	3,414	3,256	4,394	12,255

(69)  
Area Planted with Apple Trees in Each Province  
 (Unit: chongbó)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	13,292	11,059	10,998
P'yongyang City	3	3	5
P'yongan-namdo	2,835	2,251	2,272
P'yongan-pukto	640	716	813
Chagang-do	-	4	9
Hwanghae-namdo	2,236	2,177	2,151
Hwanghae-pukto	1,161	804	749
Kangwon-do	682	622	609
Hamgyong-namdo	5,017	3,913	3,827
Hamgyong-pukto	663	536	538
Yanggang-do	-	-	-
Kaesong City	55	33	25

(70)  
Output of Apples by Each Province (in tons)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	34,056	38,232	102,748
P'yongyang City	5	1	3
P'yongan-namdo	8,959	7,620	14,634
P'yongan-pukto	1,734	1,964	2,705
Chagang-do	-	-	-
Hwanghae-namdo	6,031	5,088	16,134
Hwanghae-pukto	3,518	3,192	5,420
Kangwon-do	2,579	1,121	6,185
Hamgyong-namdo	9,831	17,099	52,911
Hamgyong-pukto	1,386	2,117	4,723
Yanggang-do	-	-	-
Kaesong City	13	30	33

(71)  
Area of Mulberry Fields and Cocoon Output

	Unit	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Area of Mulberry Fields	chongbo	30,381	10,378	7,616	13,958	21,909
Actual Mulberry Fields	chongbo	9,858	2,913	4,773	9,524	16,474
Output of Cocoons	ton	1,881	5,582	3,270	4,186	5,822
Domestic Cocoonery	ton	1,881	5,564	3,231	3,646	4,102
Tussah Cocoonery	ton	-	18	39	540	1,720

(72)  
Area of Mulberry Fields in Each Province (in chongbo)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	10,378	7,616	13,958	21,909
P'yongyang City	-	1	7	10
P'yongan-namdo	1,728	958	2,538	4,400
P'yongan-pukto	1,429	1,431	3,067	5,085
Chagang-do	426	259	829	1,115
Hwanghae-namdo	505	766	1,288	1,823
Hwanghae-pukto	1,028	1,170	1,765	2,636
Kangwon-do	2,853	601	890	1,234
Hamgyong-namdo	1,730	1,600	2,425	4,084
Hamgyong-pukto	491	654	1,015	1,323
Yanggang-do	188	168	75	89
Kaesong City	-	8	59	110

(73)  
Geogen Output in Each Province (in tons)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	5,582	3,270	4,186	5,822
P'yongyang City	-	-	-	-
P'yongan-namdo	1,128	792	775	1,037
P'yongan-pukto	846	674	922	1,269
Chagang-do	360	244	498	530
Hwanghae-namdo	206	116	203	365
Hwanghae-pukto	686	293	405	541
Kangwon-do	1,173	195	450	662
Hamgyong-namdo	1,034	812	701	1,022
Hamgyong-pukto	115	130	90	174
Yanggang-do	34	13	139	220
Kaesong City	-	-	2	2

(74)  
Number of Livestock  
 (As of yearend; in head)

	<u>1944 (North Korea)</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Milk Cows	1,391	766	959	444	637	1,205	2,851
Korean Cattle	755,100	470,978	786,765	545,504	503,761	483,619	566,303
Horse	15,799	9,628	8,787	3,367	6,367	15,028	12,416
Sheep and Goats	30,377	6,913	12,696	12,044	25,286	87,516	121,651
Hogs	385,147	219,847	659,645	308,8 <sup>13</sup>	542,725	710,314	1,339,351

(75)  
Increase in Number of Livestock (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u>
Milk Cows	100	125	58	83	157	372	205	297	448
Korean Cattle	100	167	116	107	103	120	75	72	112
Horse	100	91	35	66	156	129	79	141	195
Sheep and Goats	100	184	174	366	1,266	1,760	400	958	481
Hogs	100	300	140	247	323	609	348	203	247

(76)  
Number of Livestock Raised by Individual Forms  
of Enterprises  
(As of yearend; in head)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Milk Cows	637	706	1,205	2,851
State Enterprises	616	687	1,089	2,561
Cooperative Enterprises	-	3	102	282
Private Farmers	21	16	14	8
Korean Cattle	503,761	447,616	483,619	566,303
State Enterprises	38,316	37,610	36,831	40,671
Cooperative Enterprises	1,027	125,933	322,948	479,440
Private Farmers	464,418	284,073	123,840	45,192
Sheep and Goats	25,286	41,715	87,516	121,651
State Enterprises	22,261	37,975	23,750	33,612
Cooperative Enterprises	62	937	59,260	83,438
Private Farmers	2,963	2,803	4,506	4,601
Hogs	542,725	630,137	710,314	1,339,351
State Enterprises	135,046	178,780	139,882	262,475
Cooperative Enterprises	3,765	158,218	423,633	983,614
Private Farmers	403,914	293,139	146,799	93,262

Note: Included in State enterprises are animals raised by State-operated and provincial agricultural-livestock farms and those raised by State organs and workers and office workers as subsidiary enterprises.

(77)

Proportion of Livestock Accounted for by  
Individual Forms of Enterprises (%)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Milk Cows	100	100	100	100	100
State Enterprises	96.7	97.3	97.5	90.4	89.8
Cooperative Enterprises	..	0.4	1.1	8.4	0.9
Private Farmers	3.3	2.3	1.4	1.2	0.3
Korean Cattle	100	100	100	100	100
State Enterprises	7.6	8.4	8.5	7.6	7.2
Cooperative Enterprises	0.2	28.1	37.7	65.8	84.7
Private Farmers	92.2	63.5	53.8	25.6	8.1
Sheep and Goats	100	100	100	100	100
State Enterprises	88.0	91.0	82.3	27.1	27.6
Cooperative Enterprises	0.3	2.3	12.2	67.7	68.6
Private Farmers	11.7	6.7	5.5	5.2	3.8
Hogs	100	100	100	100	100
State Enterprises	24.9	28.4	34.7	19.7	19.6
Cooperative Enterprises	0.7	25.1	31.3	59.6	73.4
Private Farmers	74.4	46.5	34.0	20.7	7.0

(78)  
Number of Livestock in Each Province (as of yearend:  
 in head)

(1) Korean Cattle

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	786,765	503,761	483,619	566,303
P'yongyang City	3,801	2,511	2,208	2,386
P'yongan-namdo	121,119	74,098	74,989	88,423
P'yongan-pukto	112,052	77,431	73,327	85,609
Chagang-do	81,445	57,085	53,091	53,702
Hwanghae-namdo	62,562	45,600	44,972	51,930
Hwanghae-pukto	57,496	40,884	42,234	50,936
Kangwon-do	110,830	38,123	39,135	45,684
Hamgyong-namdo	104,732	66,360	59,982	70,654
Hamgyong-pukto	88,482	61,168	57,939	66,143
Yanggang-do	44,246	33,506	29,688	34,203
Kaesong City	-	6,995	5,244	5,633

(2) Sheep and Goats

Total	12,696	25,286	87,516	121,651
P'yongyang City	-	164	473	832
P'yongan-namdo	903	1,435	4,611	5,624
P'yongan-pukto	614	613	4,919	4,797
Chagang-do	185	935	6,914	7,666
Hwanghae-namdo	-	107	1,514	1,798
Hwanghae-pukto	1,087	243	3,595	3,519
Kangwon-do	1,523	457	5,997	5,747
Hamgyong-namdo	2,362	3,909	14,097	18,140
Hamgyong-pukto	2,907	10,518	32,380	49,400
Yanggang-do	3,115	6,905	12,948	24,090
Kaesong City	-	-	60	38

[Cont'd]

(3) Hogs

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	659,645	542,725	710,314	1,339,351
P'yongyang City	15,586	7,677	7,035	15,021
P'yongan-namdo	112,913	94,952	112,609	225,300
P'yongan-pukto	75,607	135,948	144,877	252,920
Chagang-do	54,227	80,366	83,983	135,216
Hwanghae-namdo	51,672	23,836	60,917	142,476
Hwanghae-pukto	38,272	20,249	57,340	130,758
Kangwon-do	46,915	20,647	36,787	78,727
Hangyong-namdo	79,772	46,009	57,069	135,740
Hangyong-pukto	140,720	71,542	94,809	143,803
Yanggang-do	43,961	39,040	47,011	68,277
Kaesong City	-	2,459	7,877	11,113

(79)

Number of Livestock per 100 Chongbo of  
Arable Land (As of yearend; in head)

	<u>1944</u>	<u>North Korea</u>				
	<u>1946</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	
Korean Cattle	38	25	40	26	25	30
Hogs	19	12	33	28	37	70

(80)

Indices of Economic Activities of Agricultural Cooperatives

<u>Per Agricultural Cooperative Unit</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
No of Farm Families	ea	41	51
Arable Land Area	chongbo	71	83
Output of Food Grains	ton	95	134
Cash Income	1,000 won	420	794
			1,203

## CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

(81)

### Capital Construction Investment in the People's Economy (in 1,000,000 won at price levels as of 1 January 1950)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total State Investment	6,660	24,831	29,349	26,402	27,136
Productive Construction	4,656	17,578	21,963	19,397	19,662
Proportion of Productive Construction to Total (%)	69.9	70.8	74.8	73.5	72.5
Non-Productive Construction	2,004	7,253	7,386	7,005	7,474
Proportion of Non-Productive Construction to Total (%)	30.1	29.2	25.2	26.5	27.5

Note: Figures for 1949 through 1956 include expenditures for large-scale repair work, but these expenditures are not included in the figures for 1957.

(82)

### Content of the Capital Construction (in percentages at the price levels of 1 January 1950)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	100	100	100
Expenditure for Construction and Installation Work	65.5	57.8	61.3	59.3
Expenditure for Equipment and Facilities	27.3	32.3	24.6	31.5
Expenditure for Geological Exploration	1.6	2.0	2.8	4.0
Others	5.6	7.9	11.3	5.2

(83)

Classification of State Investment for Capital Construction  
by Sectors of the People's Economy  
 (in 1,000,000 won at price levels of 1 Jan 1950)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	24,831	29,349	26,402	27,136
Industry	10,729	15,075	14,144	15,701
Rural Economy	1,584	3,092	2,767	1,395
Transportation and Communication	4,955	3,521	2,087	1,708
Commerce and Social Services (Sahoe Kupyang)	309	276	399	858
Education and Cultural	2,055	1,431	1,278	1,259
Scientific Research	67	145	126	153
Health	329	497	315	430
Housing	2,625	3,201	3,857	4,060
Public Facilities (Kouggong Kyongni)	1,944	1,540	1,133	1,112
Others	233	571	296	460

(84)

Proportion of State Investment for Capital Construction  
Accounted for by Individual Sectors of the  
People's Economy (%)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	100	100	100
Industry	43.2	51.4	53.6	57.9
Rural Economy	6.4	10.5	10.5	5.1
Transportation and Communication	20.0	12.0	7.9	6.3
Commerce and Social Services	1.2	0.9	1.5	3.2
Education and Culture	8.3	4.9	3.8	4.6
Scientific Research	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Health	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.6
Housing	10.6	10.9	14.6	15.0
Public Facilities	7.8	5.3	4.3	4.1
Others	0.9	1.9	1.1	1.7

(85)

Production Capacities Created through Capital Construction Between 1954 and 1957

Electricity	1,031,000 kva
Pig Iron	190,000 tons/year
Steel	207,000 tons/year
Steel Materials	182,000 tons/year
Granulated Iron	44,000 tons/year
Chemical Fertilizers	290,000 tons/year
Ammonium Sulfate	229,000 tons/year
Calcium Cyanamide	53,000 tons/year
Carbide	149 tons/year [sic 149,000?]
Caustic Soda	14 tons/year [sic 14,000?]
Sulphuric Acid	148 tons/year [sic 148,000?]
Cement	800 tons/year [sic 800,000?]
Ordinary Bricks	623,000,000 pieces/year
Cotton Textile Goods	62,030 kilometers/year
Silk Textile Goods	3,806 kilometers/year
Paper	22,000 tons/year

(86)

Housing Construction (in 1,000 square meters)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	4,279	2,932	3,067	2,946
Built with State Funds	1,564	1,494	1,259	1,544
Built with Private Citizens' Own Funds	2,715	1,438	1,808	1,402
Urban Housing	2,182	1,399	1,138	1,259
Rural Housing	2,097	1,533	1,929	1,687

Note: During the Three-Year Plan period, including the second half of 1953, housing with a total area of 13,400,000 square meters were built—6,100,000 square meters in the cities and 7,300,000 square meters in the rural areas. Of the total, houses built with State funds accounted for 5,100,000 square meters.

(87)

Increase in Volume of Freight Transport by Various Means  
Transportation (%)

	1946	1949	1951	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1949	1953
Total Freight Transport	100	489	115	389	603	825	874	1104	226	284
Rail Transport	100	497	127	325	437	512	559	656	132	202
Vehicle Transport	100	527	57	959	2136	3782	3935	5962	951	622
River and Sea Transport	100	295	32	116	177	281	342	382	129	330

224

(88)

Increase in Freight Circulation (Hwanul  
Sunhwan) by Various Means of Trans-  
portation (%)

	1946	1949	1951	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1949	1953
Total Freight Circulation	100	507	103	302	409	581	652	776	153	257
Rail Transport	100	522	107	304	410	582	658	773	149	256
Vehicle Transport	100	386	72	716	1054	1535	1444	2106	545	294
River and Sea Transport	100	146	13	46	63	94	129	154	106	336

(89)

Proportion of Freight Circulation Accounted for by Individual Means of Transportation (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Freight Circulation	100	100	100	100	100
Rail Transport	95.2	98.0	95.9	95.0	95.3
Vehicle Transport	1.3	1.0	3.1	2.9	3.5
River and Sea Transport	3.5	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.7
Others	-	-	0.5	0.4	0.5

(90)

Increase in Passenger Circulation by Various Means of Transportation (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>
Total	100	250	9	72	233	277	275	312	125	431
Rail	100	237	9	69	210	230	229	250	105	362
Vehicle	-	100	-	25	180	305	358	480	481	1938
River and Sea	-	100	57	43	71	157	229	343	329	800

(91)

Proportion of Passenger Circulation Accounted for by Individual Means of Transportation (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Passenger Circula- Circulation	100	100	100	100	100
Rail	100	94.8	95.4	83.2	80.1
Vehicle	-	4.9	4.2	16.0	19.0
River and Sea	-	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8
Air	-	-	-	0.2	0.1

(92)

Basic Indices of Rail Transport

<u>Indices and Unit</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Volume of freight Transport, <u>Unit: 1,000 tons</u>	3273	8276	11703	16255	11269	4142	5785	10625	14304	16756	18281	21455
Freight Cir- culation, <u>Unit: 1,000,000 ton/km</u>	652	1491	2586	3405	2478	697	884	1980	2675	3792	4288	5072
Passengers Served, <u>Unit:</u> <u>1,000</u>	22123	31415	33074	37339	22861	1172	1400	7765	22038	31127	36853	43529
Passenger Circulation <u>Unit: 1,000,000</u> <u>person/km</u>	951	2034	2031	2253	1374	83	114	656	1994	2264	2179	2374

(93)

Indices on Utilization of Railroad Rolling Stock

	Unit	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
No of Days per Freight Car Turnaround	24-hr	10.6	6.7	5.2	5.9	5.5	5.1	4.4
Average Running Distance of Locomotives per 24 Hours	km	111.1	207.6	151.9	204.8	228.5	233.6	244.0
Technical Speed of Trains	km/hr	-	24.3	22.5	24	25.3	27.2	29.7
Business Speed of Trains	km/hr	-	17.1	10.3	15.2	16.6	13.7	20.3
Average Gross Weight of Cargo Trains	tons	-	-	-	551	629	628	659

(94)

Proportion of Total Volume of Freight Transport  
Accounted for by Principal Cargos (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	34.6	31.1	13.5	25.5	25.9
Ores	6.7	8.7	1.5	7.0	9.6
Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metals	-	2.5	4.9	4.7	5.0
Lumber	6.8	9.3	12.4	10.8	10.1
Building Materials	-	14.9	10.6	17.9	19.3
Chemical Fertilizers	5.0	2.6	0.4	1.4	1.6
Crops	7.9	6.2	7.6	4.1	4.0
Salt	3.1	1.1	2.1	1.2	1.0
Others	35.9	23.6	47.0	27.4	23.5

(95)

Average Running Distance per Ton of Cargo in  
Rail Transport (in Kilometers)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Average of Total Volume of Freight Transport	187.0	225.5	234.6	236.4
Coal	189.9	233.2	230.6	235.3
Ores	285.0	315.1	301.6	255.5
Ferrous and Non-ferrous Metals	202.3	338.9	353.3	372.9
Lumber	280.8	342.1	315.1	335.7
Cement	243.7	215.0	188.5	289.4
Bricks and Roofing Tiles	162.6	156.4	151.8	126.0
Chemical Fertilizers	242.9	259.1	293.5	316.8
Crops	256.0	289.9	234.9	240.7
Salt	262.2	326.1	307.8	288.5

(96)

Basic Indices of Vehicle Transport

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
--	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

Extension  
of HighwaysUnit: [km?]

13309 13378 13529 13549 - - - - - - 19631 19631

Volume of  
Freight  
TransportUnit: 1,000  
ton/km[lio]

233 677 397 1461 1135 133 676 2234 4976 8812 9169 13891

Freight  
Circulation  
Unit: 1,000  
ton/km

3964 21136 24004 34633 27147 6411 44673 64140 94506 137669 129448 18278

Passengers  
ServedUnit: 1,000

- - - 7646 - - - 2100 29875 51601 64759 94401

Passenger  
Circulation  
Unit: 1,000  
person/km

- - - 11632 - - - 29049 210936 357346 418858 56233

(97)  
Basic Indices of River and Sea Transport

1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957

**Volume of  
Freight  
Transport  
Unit: 1,000  
tons**

287 331 539 846 489 93 169 332 507 806 981 1095

**OCB  
Freight  
Circulation  
Unit: 1,000  
ton/nautical  
miles**

13202 14168 12522 18957 14358 1676 3420 5778 8081 12450 16480 20164

**Passengers  
Served  
Unit: 1,000**

- 316 359 694 627 416 76 61 186 493 882 1280

**Passenger  
Circulation  
Unit: 1,000  
person/nautical  
miles**

- 1638 2625 3945 3052 1991 2067 1612 2690 5725 8891 12993

(98)  
Communications

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
No of Post Offices	each	329	431	451	501	505
Mail	1,000	7248	43506	29399	44915	50416
Parcel Post	1,000	51	264	20	178	257
Postal Money Orders	1,000	-	242	125	360	491
Periodicals Handled	1,000	-	136054	140049	202168	213733
Telegrams	1,000	679	1161	812	848	942
Long Distance Calls	1,000	1913	4002	1818	7815	8215

COMMERCE

(99)

Value of Retail Commodity Circulation of State and Cooperative Organs

(Including social services; in 1,000,000 won at current price levels of each year)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	18,101	39,880	44,555	50,349	61,395	92,196
State Commerce	8,885	19,090	23,553	27,797	34,143	45,937
Cooperative Commerce	9,216	20,790	21,002	22,552	27,252	46,259
Share of State Commerce in Total (%)	49	48	53	55	56	50
Thru Retail Commerce	17,180	36,686	41,025	45,112	56,009	85,216
Thru social services	921	3,194	3,530	5,237	5,386	6,980
Share of Social Services in Total (%)	5	8	8	10	9	8

(100)

Increase in Total Value of Retail Commodity  
Circulation (%) (including social services, and  
at comparative prices)

(1) 1949=100

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	29	64	94	90	119	187
State and Coop- erative Com- merce	100	36	83	125	153	205	321
State Commerce	100	35	72	131	171	231	320
Cooperative Commerce	100	37	94	119	135	180	322
Private Com- merce	100	23	45	64	30	36	58

(2) 1953=100

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	147	132	173	272
State and Cooperative Commerce	100	172	209	281	440
State Commerce	100	193	243	323	454
Cooperative Commerce	100	153	178	238	426
Private Commerce	100	123	57	69	111

(101)

Value of Retail Commodity Circulation in Provinces  
by Local Commerce and Consumer Cooperatives  
 (including social services; in 1,000,000  
 won at current price levels of each year)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	18,101	35,815	40,234	43,686	54,125	82,665
P'yongyang City	3,815	3,954	5,402	6,906	8,866	13,122
P'yongan-namdo	2,182	5,958	5,706	6,293	7,572	11,181
P'yongan-pukto	2,134	5,954	5,534	6,266	7,345	11,070
Chagang-do	625	2,563	2,707	2,508	3,123	4,693
Hwanghae-namdo	1,138	2,219	3,143	3,720	4,491	7,250
Hwanghae-pukto	1,100	2,093	2,445	2,827	3,325	5,134
Kangwon-do	1,888	2,807	2,926	3,142	3,727	5,721
Hamgyong-namdo	2,499	4,633	5,502	5,273	6,816	10,491
Hamgyong-pukto	2,224	4,118	5,088	4,756	5,979	9,284
Yanggang-do	496	1,104	1,210	1,143	1,662	2,789
Kaesong City	~	412	571	852	1219	1930

(102)

Increase in Value of Retail Commodity Circulation  
in Provinces by Local Commerce and Consumer Coops (%)  
 (including social services and at comparable prices)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u>
	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>
Total	288	439
P'yongyang City	217	631
P'yongan-namdo	323	357
P'yongan-pukto	327	354
Chagang-do	473	348
Hwanghae-namdo	401	621
Hwanghae-pukto	294	466
Kangwon-do	191	388
Hamgyong-namdo	265	431
Hamgyong-pukto	263	429
Yanggang-do	354	480
Kaesong City	~	889

(103)

Proportion of Value of Retail Commodity  
Circulation Accounted for by Form of Ownership (%)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Value	100	100	100	100	100
State and Cooperative Commerce	3.5	56.5	67.5	87.3	87.9
State Commerce	0.1	27.9	32.0	53.9	43.8
Cooperative Commerce	3.4	28.6	35.5	33.4	39.1
Private Commerce	96.5	43.5	32.5	12.7	12.1

(104)

Ratio of Foodstuffs and Non-foodstuffs in  
Total Value of Commodity Circulation  
by State and Cooperative Organs (%)

(excluding social services)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Foodstuffs	45.8	53.9	49.2	43.5	39.9	39.1
Non-Foodstuffs	54.2	46.1	50.8	56.5	60.1	60.9
Cotton Textile Goods	4.3	12.0	13.1	15.8	19.3	17.7
Silk Textile Goods	4.1	0.8	1.2	1.6	3.2	3.4
Underwear	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	4.3
Shoes	4.9	8.1	6.3	5.3	4.8	3.2

(105)  
Increase in Value of Principal Commodities  
 Circulated by State and Cooperative Organs  
 (at comparable prices)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>1949</u>
Foodstuffs	100	191	198	229	346	249
Hulled Rice	100	178	104	144	140	184
Miso Food Grains	100	63	61	87	113	299
Meat	-	100	44	23	112	817
Fish Products	100	278	421	553	723	-
Edible Oil	100	104	51	75	372	545
Vegetables	100	196	402	362	624	909
Soy Sauce	100	214	301	278	377	131
"Toenjang"	100	189	528	334	606	-
Salt	100	104	144	165	181	182
Fruits	-	100	239	281	623	1,179
Non-Foodstuffs	100	160	230	353	578	315
Cotton Textile Goods	100	150	185	254	371	1,488
Silk Textile Goods	100	193	307	814	1,362	-
Underwear	100	244	293	430	1,069	-
Socks	100	158	164	286	438	267
Shoes	100	117	187	128	192	248

(106)  
State Fixed Retail Price Index (at prices of  
 free goods, excluding rationed goods)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Commodities as a Whole	100	62	53	48	46
Foodstuffs	100	54	47	45	28
Non-Foodstuffs	100	77	66	57	53

(107)

State Fixed Price Index of Principal Retail Goods  
 (at prices of free goods, excluding rationed goods)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Meat	100	57	57	57	41
Fish Products	100	41	38	39	39
Edible Oil	100	59	59	59	59
Vegetables	100	52	34	24	19
Soy Sauce	100	30	30	30	30
"Toenjang"	100	41	41	41	41
Salt	100	100	84	74	74
Fruits	100	84	72	68	53
Liquor	100	56	48	48	48
Cotton Textile Goods	100	88	81	74	74
Silk Textile Goods	100	92	83	78	78
Underwear	100	87	79	76	76
Socks	100	74	63	55	55
Rubber Shoes	100	46	33	26	26
Canvas Shoes	100	79	71	64	64
Soap	100	64	64	64	64
Cigarettes	100	90	72	60	60
Stationery	100	72	52	32	32

(108)

Number of Commercial Networks of State and Cooperative Commerce  
 (as of yearend)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total No of Networks	951	3,365	3,733	5,476	5,650	5,714	8,483
Stores	951	2,803	3,093	4,645	4,757	4,777	7,213
Social Service Networks	-	562	640	831	893	937	1,270
State Commercial Networks	1	1,371	1,628	2,842	2,674	2,646	3,451
Stores	1	1,095	1,303	2,344	2,166	2,096	2,766
Social Service Networks	-	276	325	490	508	550	685
Cooperative Commercial Networks	950	1,994	2,105	2,634	2,976	3,068	5,032
Stores	950	1,708	1,790	2,301	2,591	2,681	4,447
Social Service Networks	-	286	315	333	385	387	585

(109)

Number of Stores Operated by Local Commerce and Consumer Cooperatives in Provinces.

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total No of Stores	2,695	2,610	4,116	3,967	3,987	6,227
P'yongyang City	136	168	371	282	284	460
P'yongan-namdo	502	433	600	610	648	969
P'yongan-pukto	349	418	612	626	622	978
Chagang-do	149	233	335	297	289	490
Hwanghae-namdo	211	219	362	393	395	608
Hwanghae-pukto	209	183	289	296	293	430
Kangwon-do	353	196	300	330	351	540
Hamgyong-namdo	385	329	516	482	484	747
Hamgyong-pukto	366	300	541	454	423	697
Yanggang-do	86	101	125	125	128	191
Kaesong City	-	30	65	59	70	117

(110)

Number of Social Services Networks Operated by Local Commerce and Consumer Cooperatives in Provinces

(As of yearend)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Number	562	543	700	794	791	1,121
P'yongyang City	42	73	77	84	84	142
P'yongan-namdo	95	88	94	113	118	154
P'yongan-pukto	82	77	106	108	112	140
Chagang-do	26	38	64	70	59	84
Hwanghae-namdo	37	39	48	63	69	95
Hwanghae-pukto	35	29	39	43	42	67
Kangwon-do	78	41	48	65	63	95
Hamgyong-namdo	71	81	102	113	108	153
Hamgyong-pukto	75	62	90	94	90	125
Yanggang-do	21	12	22	30	32	40
Kaesong City	-	3	10	11	14	26

(111)  
Increase of State Procurement and Self Procurement (Chach'e Sumae)

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
<b>State Procurement:</b>									
Food Grains	1,000 tons	37	76	144	304	205	389	822	
Sheep Wool	kg	2,911	2,198	12,883	31,626	76	443	1,086	
Cocoon Silk	ton	2,645	2,729	2,989	4,706	103	113	178	
Tobacco	ton	3,964	6,275	8,948	11,568	158	226	292	
Flax	ton	-	1,308	3,746	12,310	100	286	941	
Hemp	ton	284	301	304	469	106	107	165	
Meat	1,000 tons	0.7	15.5	12.2	16.7	2214	1743	2386	
<b>Self Procurement:</b>									
Food Grains	1,000 tons	106	145	113	187	137	107	176	
Tubers	ton	4,357	-	3,232	19,793	-	74	454	
Vegetables	1,000 tons	28	111	131	173	396	468	618	
Fish Products	1,000 tons	32	37	37	59	116	116	184	
Meat	1,000 tons	7.5	1.6	1.4	7.3	21	19	97	

(112)

Cost of Circulating Commodities by State and  
Cooperative Organs

(as indicated by ratio of circulation cost  
to total value of commodities circulated %)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Ratio of Circulation					
Cost to Total Value of Commodities Circulated	8.5	9.1	8.9	7.1	7.6
Ministry of Commerce	8.7	8.5	7.5	6.0	6.7
Consumer Cooperatives	8.5	9.5	10.3	8.0	8.4

Note: This ratio is based on data related to the Ministry of Commerce, consumer cooperatives and other Ministries and Bureaus that account for more than 90 percent of the total value of commodity circulation.

CULTURE

(113)

Enrollment in Schools of All Academic Levels  
(in 1,000 students)

<u>Academic Year</u>	<u>44-45</u>	<u>46-47</u>	<u>49-50</u>	<u>53-54</u>	<u>56-57</u>	<u>57-58</u>
Total Enrollment	913	1,289	1,969	1,776	2,107	2,205
General Education	895	1,256	1,893	1,729	2,018	2,113
Middle Specialized (including High Specialized Schools)	18	30	58	36	66	63
Higher Education	-	3	18	11	23	29

Note: Students of evening schools and correspondence schools are also included.

(114)

Number of Schools, Students and Teachers  
In General Education

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>44-45</u>	<u>46-47</u>	<u>49-50</u>	<u>53-54</u>	<u>56-57</u>	<u>57-58</u>
Total No of Schools	each	1,422	2,699	4,985	4,574	5,197	6,121
Elementary Schools	each	1,372	2,482	3,082	3,399	3,777	4,006
Junior Middle Schools	each	50	217	926	1,013	1,247	1,922
Senior Middle Schools	each	-	-	177	162	173	193
Total No of Students	1,000	895	1,256	1,893	1,729	2,018	2,113
Elementary Schools	1,000	878	1,183	1,474	1,391	1,508	1,378
Junior Middle Schools	"	17	73	353	292	415	642
Senior Middle Schools	"	-	-	56	46	66	71
Primary Re-orientation Classes (Ch'ogup Posupban)	1,000	-	-	-	-	29	22
Total No of Teachers	each	-	-	39,351	38,660	43,653	52,282
Elementary Schools	each	-	-	27,380	27,955	33,133	29,985
Junior Middle Schools	each	-	-	9,605	9,034	13,329	19,861
Senior Middle Schools	each	-	-	2,366	1,671	2,191	2,436

Note: Figure on the number of junior middle schools for the academic year 1944-1945 includes both public and private schools.

(115)

Number of Colleges (University), Specialized Schools and Students

	<u>46-47</u>	<u>49-50</u>	<u>53-54</u>	<u>56-57</u>	<u>57-58</u>
Number of Colleges	4	15	15	19	20
College Enrollment	3,134	18,237	10,834	22,458	29,254
Regular Divisions	3,134	11,984	7,763	16,592	20,510
Evening Divisions	-	817	114	330	913
Correspondence Divisions	-	4,958	2,431	5,536	7,831
High and Middle Specialized Schools	28	69	82	127	135
High Specialized Schools	-	-	-	10	18
Middle Specialized Schools	28	69	82	117	117
Enrollment in High and Middle Specialized Schools	29,684	58,297	36,557	66,072	62,973
High Specialized Schools	-	-	-	1,753	4,434
Middle Specialized Schools	9,903	34,175	26,061	37,329	48,897
Honor Soldiers' Schools	-	-	1,347	1,538	1,107
Specialized Divisions of Colleges	-	-	-	397	519
Evening Specialized Schools	-	-	-	5,475	7,674
Correspondence Specialized Schools	-	4,926	6,558	4,222	5,342

(116)

Number of Graduates from Colleges and  
Middle Specialized Schools

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Graduates from Colleges	1,177	1,143	2,471	2,621	2,833	3,962
Regular Divisions	1,036	977	1,232	2,039	1,936	3,015
Correspondence Divisions	-	-	1,015	569	556	947
Graduates from Middle Specialized Schools	3,849	3,789	5,819	7,292	4,969	11,018
Technical Specialized Schools	3,554	1,054	2,756	4,344	1,725	7,189
Specialized Schools for Teachers Training	295	1,024	1,458	1,551	1,704	1,182
Honor Soldiers's Schools	-	854	158	-	137	629
Correspondence Specialized Schools	-	857	1,352	1,146	1,403	1,268
Evening Specialized Schools	-	-	85	251	-	750

(117)

Cultural Facilities

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Mo ion Picture Facilities:						
Movie Houses	each	81	110	112	248	249
Mobile Movie Projection Teams	team	-	38	158	327	356
Club Houses	each	91	317	103	277	311
Libraries	each	35	106	181	185	185
Fund of Books in Libraries	1,000 volumes	92	280	437	2927	4316
Museums	each	2	6	9	13	13

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Publications

Unit	1946	1949	1953	1956	1957
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**Newspaper:**

No of Varieties	~	23	31	22	31	29
No of Copies	1,000	71,427	206,413	104,103	174,100	185,568

**Magazines:**

No of Varieties	~	29	46	18	51	55
No of Copies	1,000	444	5,443	2,862	18,123	25,396

**Books:**

No of Varieties	~	213	587	414	846	926
No of Copies	1,000	950	5,751	4,305	14,423	12,321

**Textbooks:**

No of Varieties	~	57	239	95	537	348
No of Copies	1,000	4,326	8,529	2,534	12,833	15,016

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Rates of Birth, Death and Natural Increase  
per One Thousand of Population

	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Rate of Natural Increase</u>
1944	31.3	20.8	10.5
1949	41.2	18.7	22.5
1956	31.0	17.6	13.4
1957	46.3	13.5	32.8

Increase in Number of Doctors and  
Health Facilities (1)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1957	1957	1957
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**In Sector of  
Public Health:**

No of Doctors	100	182	121	269	297	163	246
No of Hospitals	100	206	307	368	385	187	99
No of Beds in Hospitals	100	326	631	891	987	302	145
No of Out- Patient Clinics	100	918	853	1,447	1,946	212	228
Combined Clinics Only	100	1,300	100	800	800	62	800
No of Creches	-	100	533	1,867	2,325	2,325	436
No of Seats	-	100	349	1,055	1,620	1,620	464

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Recreation and Recuperation Facilities [e.g. Sanatorium]

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1957	1957	1957
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No of Recreation and Recuperation Facilities (in- cluding camps)	30	36	56	66	96	120%	187%	220%	320%
No of Beds	2,625	2,860	3,773	5,395	7,420	109	144	206	283
No of People Served	35610	36314	67051	126717	164650	103	188	356	462